VOL. XXXII.

# Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society.

it to death; but amid all our troubles it is wise to stimulate our agriculture every way, and to the utmost, for without it our armies could not exist or defend us for an hour. The organization of the Society, and of its contemplated exhibition, is now completed and posters published.

The first annual exhibition will be held in Springfield, Mass., on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th cool it essentially in an hour or two.—Eds. of September next. Most liberal premiums are offered for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., as high as \$50 being proposed for the best bucks of

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CATTLE. Short Horns-Reuben H. Green, Winslow. CATILE. Short Horns—Reuben H. Green, Winslow. Should be glad Devons—S. L. Goodale, Saco; Samuel F. Perley, Naples. Ayrshires—L. P. Warren, Saccsarappa. Herefords—J. P. Perley, South Bridgton. Jerseys—E. Holmes, Winthrop. Grades and Natives—H. H. Woodbury, Sweden. Milch Cows—Wm. H. Chisam, Augusta. Working Oxen, six years old—Benjamin P. Gilman, Orono. Working Oxen jour years old—James Weston, Bolster's wisit to the dairy—Wills Steps they every old—Harrison Jannith Albion. columns, some statistics in regard to its operation, Mills. Steers. three years old—Harrison Jaquith, Albion.
Fat Cattle—Robert Martin, Danville, Calves, not over
eight months—Josiah Wentworth, East Poland.
Horses. Thorough-bred—Allan Lambard, Augusta.

Horses. Thorough-bred—Allan Lambard, Augusta. Horses for general use—Goo. W. Stanley, Augusta. Stallons, four years old—Abram Woodard, Bangor. Stallions, three years old—John F. Anderson, South Windham; Robert Tuttle, Skowhegan. Stallions, two years old—I. R. Doolittle, Waterville. Mares with foals by their sides—P. C. Bradford, Winthrop. Breeding Mares—Gen. Cushman, Bangor. Fillies, three years old—James Walker, Fryeburg. Mares and Geldings, Hebron Luc., Bangor. Matched Horses—Wm. D. Dana, North Perry. Draft Horses—Noah Barker, Corinth. Ponies—Thos. S. Lang, North Vassalboro'. Saddle Horses—Orin M. Draft Horses—Noah Barker, Corinth. Ponies—Thos. S. Ling, North Vassalboro'. Saddle Horses—Orin M. Shaw, Bangor; Gideon Wells, Clinton. Sheep. Long Woolled Bucks—E. Holmes, Winthrop. Middle Woolled Bucks—William D. Dana, North Perry.

Merinoes - John F. Anderson, South Windham, Swing. Noah Barker, Corinth. SWINE. Noan Barker, Corinta.
POULTRY. A. F. Snow, Brunswick.
WOOL. E. J. Hale, Foxoroft.
VEGETABLES. S. L. Boardman, Augusta.
FLOUR, 'FRAIN AND SEEDS. E. J. Hale, Foxoroft. FLOUR, TRAIN AND SEEDS. E. J. Alle, FOXFOR.
FLOWERS. J. C. Weston, Bangor.
BUTTER. Russel Exton, Augusta.
CHEESE. Samuel Wasson, Ellsworth.
SUGAR AND HONEY. P. H. Holmes, Winthrop.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Calvin Chamberlain,

ESSAYS. S. L. Goodale, Saco. INSECTS AND BIRDS. T. M. Bradbury, Standish Entries may be made in writing with J. N. whom application may be made for pamphlets and bulleting giving fuller information.

# Cold Water without Ice.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- It would oblige me if you MESSRS. EDITORS:—It would oblige me if you can tell those of us who cannot obtain ice, how friends give a cure? Hoping to hear from you, we can have cool water to drink these hot days. we can have cool water to drink these hot days. I have seen some account of cooling it by evaporation, but do not remember how, nor do I understand the "philosophy" of it. QUERIST.

Note. Cooling water without the direct application of ice or snow, involves the principles of the absorption and carrying off the heat of the substance to be cooled by evaporation. By evaporation is meant the changing of a fluid to a vapor, but without much success. and this vapor either dissolved in the air or carried place of its origin. A fluid to become a vapor, ed sphineter muscles, the office of which is to hold in the fluid state, because the more heat, the and the hole in the teat small, the cow milks thinner and lighter it becomes. If there is no hard. If they are weaker and the hole large, the from the main body of the fluid in contact with cow milks easy. If they are too weak the cow it. Thus if a bottle be wrapped around with a wet cloth, the external heat of the air converts the moisture of the cloth into vapor, and the vapor is dissolved in the surrounding air. A portion, are required to cure a leaky cow—lst, strengthen of the heat of the water in the bottle then passes the sphincter muscles; 2d, diminish the size of

To put this principle into complete action and derive from it its greatest effect, would require expensive apparatus. But it may be carried out by an Aroostook subscriber, several weeks since, partially in various ways so as to obtain some giving the names of persons in Maine who are cles oozing through and becoming evaporated. A Bangor, one of our most extensive and successful common unglazed flower pot has been used for breeders. Col. G. W. Stanley of this city, who

thing done to remove or absorb the water evapor- obtain them of the General at fair prices.

ated from the porous vessel, the air will be so satusrated as to prevent any further evaporation, and the process will be arrested. Those who have experimented in this business have, therefore, used various substances to affect this absorbtion, such as dry flannel, dry meal, chloride of Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man lime, dry saleratus, &c. Sir John Leslie, in some experiments, made a very good refrigorator by placing water in a porous earthern vessel, putting this into another vessel with a cover to it, having It was a happy thought that originated the the bottom covered with a layer of sulphuric New England Agricultural Society, and bold and acid. A wooden vessel would do to enclose the energetic action that organized and brought it porous vessel, and the acid may be kept in saucers thus far into practical existence at a time when the country is convulsed with civil war, and the to absorb faster. The cooling will be fully efwhole energy of the people demanded to preserve feeted in from three to five hours. We mention the government from enemies that would throttle this as a philosophical fact which may be put into practice, but sulphuric acid would be bad stuff to have in the way for domestic operations. An air pump to convey away the air is an effectual but expensive mode of cooling liquid. Our friend can try the experiment of evaporation in such way as ingenuity may devise. A wet stocking drawn over a bottle of water, or wine either, will

### Cheese Factories.

The rapidity with which these establishments various breeds—the same for bulls and cows, and are springing up throughout our country, considlarger inducements still for horses. The trials of ering the fact that it is only a few years since the speed each day, to those who are interested in the first one was started in New York, demonstrates improvements of the horse, will be very import- beyond a doubt their practical success. At first, ant and gratifying, and the sweepstakes on the the idea of cheese making by the factory system 9th will undoubtedly bring together many of the was looked upon with little faith by those who had become strongly attached to the family methoest northern trotting horses.

The Presidents of all the agricultural societies od, by long usage; but as the practical advanof New England have been invited to attend.

The Governors and Lieut. Governors of the New results witnessed, it became an easy thing to ac-England States, who are honorary members of the ceed to it. Many new factories have been started society, have also been invited. It is expected in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, the that the Governor of the State in which the Fair present season, one of the largest of which in the is held, will act as orator of the occasion. Gov. former State, is supplied by fifty-four patrons, Andrew of Massachusetts will deliver the ad- who deliver 19,809 pounds of milk per day, the dress at Springfield, on Friday, Sept. 9th. The product of 940 cows. The N. Y. Tribune says Fair will be opened on Tuesday morning, Sept. that factory cheese is from one to two cents per 6th, with an address to the society by the President, Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass. Numerous entries have already been made, and we quality, with very little variation in the flavortrust the farmers of Maine will not fail to send a thing impossible where each dairyman makes their best stock. The society thus promises to his own cheese. Besides, more care is given to stimulate the agriculture of New England, and to the details of the operation where cheese-making create a more intimate association among agriculis the sole business, and the most skillful hands turists of the various New England States than are employed. We believe the day is not very far distant when these factories will be quite nu-The officers of the society for Maine, are— merous throughout Maine—the larger portion of with the sheep barn, which was open, that they Practical Notes on Cultivating Indian Vice President, E. Holmes, Winthrop; Trustees, the cheese being made by this system. It will be Samuel F. Perley, Naples; John F. Anderson, a happy day for our overworked housewives, as the barn during the heat of the day. South Windham; Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft; the hardest and most difficult portion of the in-Thos. S. Ling, North Vassalboro'; William D. door work will be transferred to those more able Dana, North Perry. Maine is also represented to perform it; for by the factory method two by one member on each of the committees. The men and one woman can do the work that it takes following named persons have been appointed on thirty to do, where cheese is made in the family. committees from this State. They are all men Speaking of cheese factories in Maine leads us to who have had more or less experience in the sev- remark that a factory for the purpose of condenseral departments in which they are requested to ing milk, for the use of the army and navy, has make awards, are among our most prominent ag- been erected at Livermore Falls, tife present seariculturists, and we trust they will all be "on son, by J. Bridge, Esq., of this city. It is an enterprise that deserves encouragement, and we should be glad to receive from him for our

> Mr. X. A. Willard-who has written largely upon the dairy-furnishes some notes of a recent visit to the dairy regions of Oneida County, N. Y., to the Utica Herald from which we make the following extract:

"The New Hartford cheese factory is a new and very substantial building, 100 by 30 feet, two stories high. It receives the milk from 300 cows. stories high. It receives the milk from 300 cows.

The ten presses in the manufacturing room are so arranged that by raising panels in the partition, by means of pulleys, the cheeses can be readily moved to the tables of the drying-room. The 10,356 pounds of milk per day are manufactured into ten cheeses, pressed in 20-inch hoops, each cheese being ten inches high. Nine pounds of milk make one round of cheese is tensor form. milk make one pound of cheese as it comes from ed the pig pen, in which 100 pigs are kept on whey alone; 36 calves are also fed on it, and arrangements are being made to run the whey to a stable near, to give 80 cows a morning and even-

The North Bridgewater cheese factory, which began to run last season, is now receiving the k from 600 cows. The daily receipts are 11-600 lbs. of milk, from which are turned out 11 cheeses of 112 lbs. each. They are pressed in 20-inch hoops, and are nine inches high when removed. The average is about 91 lbs. milk for a pound of green cheese. There were recently marketed 11,000 lbs. of hay-made cheese—3,000 Bagg, Corresponding Sec'y, Springfield, Mass., to lbs. at 184c., and 8,000 lbs. at 174c. per pound. only 14 hogs being kept near the establishment.

# Leaky Cow--Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have a heifer four years I am yours truly, Skowhegan, July 12, 1864.

Note. It is a very easy thing to make a cow that milks hard, become an easy milker, but the reverse is not so easily accomplished. Efforts have been made to do this by putting sticking plasters of collodion, boiled linseed oil and such like adhesive matter over the orifice of the teats.

off by a current of air, and thus removed from the is undoubtedly in the udder a set of muscles, callmust receive more heat than it had when it was the milk in its place. If these are very strong cannot retain the milk, and therefore leaks it. Cows seem to have some command over these muscles when they hold up their milk.

If we are right in this hypothesis, two things into the cloth to supply the place of that departed, and the water thus becomes cooled in proporwould be glad to hear from him .- EDS.

Corswold Bucks. In our reply to an inquiry benefit of it. Water put into a closed porous engaged in raising Cotswold sheep, we inadvertently omitted that of Gen. G. G. Cushman of that purpose, the orifice at the bottom being has recently visited Gen. Cushman, informs us that he has fifteen Cotswold bucks, and forty There has been found to be one difficulty which others of the various desirable breeds, Bakewell, must be overcome if you wish to get the full et- Leicester, Oxford Downs, South Downs, Scotch tect of the evaporation, and that difficulty is this: Leicesters, together with numerous ewes of the in a confined mass of air, unless there be some-same breeds. Persons wishing to purchase can Notes from our Copy Drawer.

thirty-five. It shows the spirit of improvement heed them. ong the farmers there, although the scarcity help has led to this use of machinery to a large stent. It is difficult to tell what machine is

his wool clip the present year, to the N. E. round it. The color of these bunches is a very dark green, and from them ooze little spots of Farmer. He says :

cause I did not think my ewes old enough. My sheep were all washed about two weeks before earing. I sheared the 30th day of June, 1864."

may be some force to this objection as regards appearance again in the same place.—Eds. attle, but we think not as regards sheep; at any rate, many of the best sheep farmers approve of helter in pastures. An exchange says "Solomon Green, of Townsend, Mass., who has kept sheep thirty years, advises to have small buildings rected in sheep pastures, and that they should be dark, so that the sheep, by going into them, our o'clock in the afternoon. The house should lambs. Move it its length once in two or three weeks." One of the best farmers in Fairfield approves of such a plan, and has shelters in his sheep pasture. In Norridgewock, we noticed upon one farm, where the pasture was connected

tation is just starting. The shelter a town af-

hills and knolls that are liable to blow, but we cannot recommend it for any other purpose. It potatoes. should be eradicated on all other land, if possible.

Mr. R. A. Davis, who most successfully and profitably manages a large farm near Larone, stated to us that in shearing his sheep this season.

# tion at Hamilton, September 26th to 30th.

On Monday night of last week there was a slight are now busy carting muck and rockweed, and fires are raging in various parts of the State, hills before the seed is put upon it. doing serious damage. Grain crops, potatoes and orn will be a failure, the former almost wholly so : while corn and potatoes, may, if rain visits obliged to feed their cattle from the barn.

The aspect presented by a severe and long protracted drouth is extremely saddening and disheartening. Yet while we are suffering therefrom, we should not fail to remember that the laws of nature are not regulated by caprice, but are controlled by Him who "causeth rain to fall dom. So can farmers learn from a severe drouth lessons that nothing else could teach. In a be the result.

Moses Greenough. severely dry season we see that deep plowing, North Edgecomb.

thorough culture, draining, and liberal manuring, are of great importance; and that crops upon land thus treated withstand the drouth much Mowing Machines in Norridgewock. We ing, are of great importance; and that crops ade a recent visit to some portions of Somerset upon land thus treated withstand the drouth much better than upon land deficient in these respects.

These lessons are being forced upon us by the town the present season, which was found to be present severe drouth, and let us not forget to

### Black Knot on Plum Trees.

Messas. Editors :- I would like to make an inquiry through the columns of your paper, in renost used, as four or five different kinds were em-loyed. On one farm we saw admirable work are thriving finely; but within a few days some erformed by a Wood's machine, upon a steep de hill, both around as well as over it, with the atting bar both up and down hill. The machine are thriving finely; but within a few days something has made its appearance upon the limbs of the most thrifty damson in the nursery, which I am fearful is the black knot, but as I never had any previous experience in the business, I am un-A Good Clip. A. D. Nelson, of North Haverill, N. H., furnishes the following statement of inches in length, and in some cases extends nearly "I have 102 sheep, 50 of them 1-2 Atwood blood, one year old wethers; they sheared 8 1-2 pounds, on an average. The other 52 are 3-4 Atwood blood ewes, two years old last spring; they sheared 9 1-2 pounds on an average. The whole sheared 920 pounds, or a trifle over 9 lbs., to average the whole. I did not raise my lambs because I did not raise my lambs. gum. The outer part presents a very rough ap-If you will inform me about this, and give a remedy therefor, you will oblige a subscriber.

Hanover, July 20, 1864.

O. E. S.

Note. It is undoubtedly the black knot. Do Sheds in Pastures. Many object to having not allow it to spread. Cut off the affected parts. helters in pastures, for this reason: the cattle and continue the operation as long as the excresresort to them, and in hot weather are more cences appear. Large wounds caused by cutting troubled with flies than they would be in the should be washed with a strong solution of chlopen air, and they believe the flies to do them ride of lime, as it is better than any other wash ore injury than the shelter would good. There and prevents the excrescences from making their

Soiling Dairy Cows. The severe drouth has made it necessary for milk farmers and others to give their cows extra feed in addition to what the short pastures afford, and it suggests to us the benefits of the soiling system, the advantages of which are not sufficiently appreay avoid flies. He says the sheep will go in at ight o'clock in the forenoon and remain until the season, but by the system of green-soiling only be built on runners, so that it can be moved, and two thirds of an acre is required. This has been decided by experiments made by one of the most this will enrich the land. A house 12 feet square is sufficient to hold a dozen sheep and their experienced dairymen in New York, and the result is worthy of attention.

### Communications.

July 14th, an article headed "Corn Phil was discussed at the recent meeting of the Fruit ence, but as to practical information, I will give my Now as to philosophy, I am not versed in the sci-Growers' Society, of Western New York. The experience. In order to raise corn successfully in President said: "It is demonstrated that protection part of Maine it requires at least a shovelful of manure in each hill, and unless the ground is furrowed very deep-deeper than most rocky ground will admit of-it requires to be hilled at ords insures crops of fruit in our town yards planting in order to cover the manure sufficiently; when the farmer's crop fails utterly. Evergreens and at hoeing time, instead of leveling the hills, re a better protection than deciduous trees."

The same of the remarked that on the prairies the practice will hold good, I think, among farmers outside rows of orchards exposed to the winds in general. Now the question arises, which is were of little value except as affording protection the best way to cultivate the crop, taking cost and to the balance of the orchard—especially those on profit into consideration? (for all will admit that cost and profit are the two main points.) As to the side exposed to the prevailing winds. Mr. cost and pront are the two twints are cultivating, it Moody said the south and east sides of his orchard is amongst the things past, although I admit the bore the most fruit. John J. Thomas, of the work was well done. But it requires too much time and labor for this generation. As for the plow, it cut too deep and turned too much fur-row; and for the cultivator, which has been in greens twenty feet high, and within a certain use for many years, both modern and original, all listance of these belts—the distance being the have their failings. As your correspondent says, distance of these belts—the distance being the range of their protection—the crop of grain, grass and fruits was fifty per cent greater than beyond that range. I think the Norway Spruce is the best tree perhaps for protection. I believe that twenty years hence it will be wondered that fruit growers of the present day did not know fruit growers of the present day did not know about protection." but does clean the weeds out, close up to the WITCH GRASS. The Boston Cultivator groups corn, and leaves nothing to do but to pull them ogether some widely differing opinions from prac-ical farmers and writers, regarding the merits of witch grass," which cannot be regarded other this summer, and I intend running it through two than a pest by all good farmers. We know the quality of the hay is superior, if harvested before man and horse to go through an acre. It can be t is too ripe, but among hoed crops it is a pest. guaged so as to go deep at first, and shoal as the corn throws out its roots, till it nearly scrapes We cannot agree with the N. H. Journal of Agriculture, that "corn and potatoes are better, cultivator is, but has the principal of the plow, hence the name, "Cultivator Plow." It is guaged the name, "Cultivator Plow." It is guaged the name, "Cultivator Plow." It is guaged the name of the name by means of a wheel forward, and an elevating of the state of the stat rested with witch grass, much better then pota- ward one has two wings and the four side ones toes, at least so far as our experience goes. Witch have one each, which are shorter than the forgrass may be made useful in swarding over sand ward one. It can be shut up close together,

# For the Maine Farmer

Rockweed as a Manure. MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have had much experione was sheared, the fleece of which weighed four pounds five ounces. After the fleece was taken great fertillizer. I plant potatoes, cabbages, and off the sheep—a year old ewe—she looked so small that he had a curiosity to weigh her, which he did, and found her weight to be just twenty—liable to rot as they are when dressed with other seven pounds! A small sheep for so large a fleece.

The New York State Agricultural Society

The New York State Agricultural Society

The New York State Agricultural Society rotten ones I could put in a half bushel measure. will hold its annual Fair at Rochester, September For corn and beans I mix it with swamp mud 20th to 23d next. The premium list is liberal (muck.) My mode is this: I get my rockweed and judicious.—The Provincial Agricultural Ass in the fall, and also the muck. I commence my sociation of Upper Canada will hold its Exhibi-tion at Hamilton. September 26th to 20th ness, then muck, and so on until my stack of The Brouth.

The drouth throughout this State continues with unabated severity, and up to our writing, July 29th, we have not been favored with rain.

The Brouth.

The drouth throughout this State continues weed and muck will be fermented and pulverized ready for use. I think it is equal to rotten barn manure. All my neighbors that can get it sprinkle in this vicinity, hardly enough, however, to lay the dust. The air is filled with smoke, an inch or two of dirt on it after it is put in the

one shower since the first of June. Vegetation so; while corn and potatoes, may, if rain visits is suffering, and much is past cure. My tobaccous very soon, give a partial yield. Pastures are is a failure; I think I shall not raise a pound of scorched up, and in many instances farmers are good tobacco this season; but still I hope for good tobacco this season; Dut still I gathered coming rains. Hay crop good and all gathered in order. Garden vegetables nearly ruined by M. G.

Pare, quarter, and completely remove the core upon the just and the unjust," and who has said that "seed time and harvest shall not fail." fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be From the direct of calamities we may find some-thing from which we can gather lessons of wisskim it previous to boiling and then reduce it to

Apprenticeship at Farming.

It is a fact becoming more and more apparent each succeeding year, that in this country a man does not lose caste who chooses farming as the avocation of his life, instead of the so-called learned professions. We have every where met with men in the prime of manhood, with faces bronzed with the exposure and hands hardened with the labor of the farm, whose school days with the labor of the farm, whose school days culminated with the college course, and who for years perhaps thumbed Blackstone and Coke, dispensed medicine to suffering humanity, or officiated in the holy sanctuary. And such men, too, often make most successful farmers. They do this perhaps through 'much tribulation,' as they begin only with the theoretical knowledge of the art. They have read the books pertaining to the profession of farming; possibly for a year or so they have taken and read our leading agricultural periodicals. All well so far as it goes, but there is a practical knowledge that can be gained ere is a practical knowledge that can be gained only by actual life upon the farm and an every day familiarity with its wants and its processes.

Farming must be learned as a trade is learned, and the knowledge thus gained, combined with the country by the cultivation of the soil, are those who understand and appreciate the force the theories of the scientific, make the intelligent

that must give the other.

Boys, the sons of farmers, are sure of the latter, though not always the best, for their parents may have followed farming blindly and thoughtlessly, without progressive ideas and without the shadow of improvement. Farm life to them may have been a drudge, and been performed with a corresponding spirit, while they have enviously eyed the scemingly easy life of the townsman, instead of regarding their own vocation as a pleasant and noble one. Still all farmers' boys must become familiar with and more or less dexterous in the use of the different tools and implements, and know something of the disposition of the forces required in the management of crops and young or even middle aged men of our towns and cities who are led from an innate love of nature and her processes, by the influence of others through books or otherwise, or those who have failed of realizing their bright hopes of success in professional life, or that still larger class who have failed in the commercial world, and those who seek in the sunshine and God's pure air, a recovery from the physical ills that business or sedentary life may have engendered, all these, who would combine pleasure and profit in the noble profession of agriculture for the remainder of their lives, and who may thereby, perchance gain a new lease of them, must either through hard work, many perplexities, discouragements and work, many perplexities, discouragem ompetency in the country. The more the bet- many who cultivate our largest farms; and

weary nearly nea Thank God there is room enough for all on these and there are few who will make the

good account, but they would gradually learn to be farmers themselves, acquire a desire for a home, purchase it and thus add to the agricultu-

The tide we really believe, is setting countryward.

Give us agricultural schools for all, and agricultillers of the soil, but whose birth, in the dispensation of Providence, was not in the cottage on the hillside, nor the mansion on the plain .- Prai-

In the Farmer of July 2d, I noticed an article on butter-making, which does not exactly coincide with my sentiments, or at least, I differ from 'Sarah'' in some particulars, namely : she stated that their cow gave eight quarts of milk at night, and that she strained it in two pans. I should use three or four—prefer four if I had plenty of room and plenty of pans, as I think the cream would rise much sooner; milk ought not to stand before being skimmed, I think.

milk; how can she make nice, sweet butter, as she says she does? I could not. She says she and I think the butter is much better. I consider a "nice, cool place" to keep milk and cream indispepsable in butter-making. I have a nice, cool milk-room, constructed on the principle of ice-houses, a space filled with sawdust, with double doors, double window, and an ice-box in cool milk-room.

Pressure Churn." I have two other patterns of churns, but I think, for all times, I prefer the air pressure, as it churns the butter more eyen, that is, all the cream comes to butter. When the from the churn, work out the buttermilk, salt the butter, putting one ounce of salt to each pound. I let it stand twenty-four hours, then work over twice, with hands, working three or four pounds together first, and then each pound separately, so as to be sure and get all the but-termilk out. I then form it into pound lumps, and put into boxes for the market.—Mary A. Townsend, in N. E. Farmer.

### High Farming and Clean Culture.

[We invite a careful reading of the following article from the Massachusetts Ploughman, and hope our farmers will heed and give practice to the important truths it contains.]

It is the business and object of our farm schools and agricultural colleges to give the one kind of education—it is an apprenticeship upon the farm that must give the other.

They are those whose native common sense enables them to comprehend the difficulty of making "an empty bag stand upright," and thus save themselves at the outset from all the disappointment and mortification incident to

forces required in the management of crops and to provide against any pressing emergency in the stock. Such boys need only the aid of schools future.

stock. Such boys need only the aid of schools and colleges—the intermingling of correct theories, business knowledge, and habits of thought, which such education will give, to make them happy and successful in their calling. But the young or even middle aged men of our towns and visiting the such that the production of their fathers. In the first place they

failures, learn the steady lessons of practical profit, which is the sum and substance of success, farm life upon their own homesteads, or take a comes not so much from the careless cultivation quicker and less embarrassing course of study up-on the farm of some intelligent and progressive man, with the open fields, the plow handles, the ough" is included everything which relates to farm hands and the farmer for teachers. Such managing, pulverizing and cleaning the land.—books as "My Farm of Four Acres," "My Farm There are what are called "small farmers," culof Edgewood," and "Ten Acres Enough," will, tivating from eight to ten acres of land whose andoubtless, cause thousands to seek a home and qual returns in cash would excite the envy of er, and may God and nature second their efforts, they accomplish such results under greater dis-and shower upon them the blessings of content-advantage than the large farmers who achieve ment and prosperity.

But, alas, we know full well that there will be many bright hopes blasted, there will be many weary hearts, through discouraging circumstantiates of the land in the shape of the land in the shape of the land of the land in the shape of the land of the land in the shape of the land of

tionships of the town or city, if only with the knowledge gleaned from readings, our friends pitch their tents upon the farm. We write this tages of a thorough cultivation of less land over not to dissuade a single person from his highly the usual method, by a careless husbandry of rational resolve to make the country his home. large number of acres, will be most apparent; broad prairies, and there is enough in farm life, doubling their crops in the manner we suggest understandingly entered into and rightly lived, to who will ever desire to return to the "good old

satisfy with the purest and noblest enjoyments, either male or female, both the old and the young. But high manuring of less land, and thorough We write it merely to save such disappointments pulverization of the soil are not alone the means as shall result in abandonment and failure and as of adding to the farmer's gains. He must not shall throw odium upon the profession and deter neglect that other prime essential to good farmmany from the enjoyment of its blessings. We ing, a thorough eradication of the weeds. The would say to all such, adhere to your resolution; richer the land the more rapid will be their follow your rational tastes, but prepare yourselves for your new position by spending a year obtain the mastery. Better abandon every acr selves for your new position by spending a year or two, or three—all the time necessary that you can spare—upon the premises of some good farmer—one who follows the particular branch that mer—one who follows the particular branch that suits your individual inclinations. Familiarize yourselves with the use of all the implements and machines necessary in the prosecution of the work. Learn how to manage this crop or that, to care for this and that kind of stock, when to work and when to rest, read or think, how to employ your help, both man and beast, to the best advantage; and depend upon it you will find in the end that your time has been most judiciously employed. Become apprentices to the work, and learn the business thoroughly.

Our cities, notwithstanding the demands of the war, are overflowing with a population that ranges all the way from absolute nuisances to prevails, barely affords a competence to their ownranges all the way from absolute nuisances to prevails, barely affords a competence to their own half useful members of society, that if once ers; it is difficult to find one having faith in the ers; it is difficult to find one having faith in the transplanted on to the numerous farms where land enough to manure it liberally, till thorough profitable citizens of the Republic—inasmuch as they would labor and their labor be turned to year to year with a regularity and certainty good account, but they would gradually learn to which the same amount of capital and labor in-

# The Late Frederic Tudor.

Mr. Frederic Tudor of Nahant, died lately at the age of eighty. He was in many respects a remarkable man. He embarked in the ice trade many years since, and prosecuted it with great energy, making expensive but well considered arrangements for the production and supply of this commodity. He amassed a large fortune.

A considerable part of his priecely income was

expended in agricultural experiments and improvements on his place at Nahant. By various ingenious expedients, he transformed the bare and naked cliff of that region-exposed as it is to blasts from the sea—into a place of verdure and bowery shades, to which the approach was through avenues of trees planted by his own hands. He took a deep interest in all the prowhich lies before us, to have expended in this more than thirty-six hours in very warm weather, before being skimmed, I think.

She also said she had no nice, cool place to keep great activity to the close of his life, and watch-ed with a profound interest and the feelings of an earnest patriot the progress of that great politi-cal and social change which is now taking place in the United States, the consummation of which churn oftener, as the cream does not get so sour, he is not allowed to witness in this life.—New York Post.

# Thirst Worse than Hunger.

That disturbance of the general system known ice-houses, a space filled with sawdust, with double doors, double window, and an ice-box inside for ice during the hottest weather. I can bring the temperature of the room to 58° or 60° by filling the ice-box, when the thermometer stands at 90° outside.

Int distributes of the general-system knowledges and that distributes as raging thirst is far more terrible than that as raging thirst is far more terrible than that of starvation, and for this reason, during abstinence from liquid, the organism can still live upon its own substance; but during abstinence from liquid, the organism has no such source of liquid, the organism has no such source of the general-system knowledges. When my milk is brought to the house, I cool supply within itself. Men have been known to t during the hot weather, by putting it in tin endure absolute privation of food for some weeks, sails and putting the pails in tube of cold water, but three days of absolute privation of drink pails and putting the pails in the of cold water, then strain in tin pans, two and one half or three quarts to a pan. My pans are so arranged that limit of endurance. Thirst is the most atrocious the air can circulate all around them. I let the milk stand thirty-six hours, then remove the effectually tames animals. Mr. Astley, when he effectually tames animals. cream, put in a tin pail, being careful to keep had a refractory horse. always used thirst as the the cream cool. I sprinkle a very little salt in the cream as I gather it. I skim milk morning as the reward for every act of obedience.

### Stock Breeding. Few topics are of equal, and perhaps none is

of greater importance to the farmer, than the one now selected for consideration with a few practical suggestions. The question is sometimes put by Massachusetts farmers, who in these latter years, sell their calves for yeal, whence is to come the stock for our farms? The reply usualy made the stock for our farms? The reply usualy made is, we are to get our cows and oxen from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Accordingly, soon after haying farmers go and buy in, and drive from these States to supply their needs in this direction. This is deemed by them cheaper than to raise calves; for, say they, we can self a calf six weeks old for enough to buy one nine months old, or a year old, even; hence we thus save cost, care and risk attendant on raising calves; and, besides, where milk is sold by the can or used for dairy purposes, they cannot afford to use the dairy purposes, they cannot afford to use the milk for raising calves. Hence the use and price of milk, with the price of veal calves, must conof milk, with the price of veal calves, must continue to do, as they have done to determine the practical economy of raising calves, not only in Massachusetts, but in the other New England States. Where calf-breeding is out of the question, great indifference ordinarily prevails about the character of the bulls used for serving the the character of the bulls used for serving the cows. Accordingly cows are driven to scrub bulls not unfrequently where a shilling or tweaty-five cents only are charged for service, instead of pay-ing for the service of a well-bred stock bull. Now there can be no doubt that where calves are bred for the shambles, to be sold when six weeks old, it is better economy to pay for the service of a good bull, than to use a miserable scrub for nothing. There is no apology for using the later, except when calves are killed and thrown to the hogs as soon as the milk is fit to be used. If

calves are to be raised or vealed, ordinarily, those of good sires are worth double those that are be-It has been said that farmers and graziers must breed their own stock. Where the calves are to be raised, regard should be had to both bulls and heifers, else it will be difficult to raise stock, a point that should never be lost sight of. The good results of crossing well-bred bulls, on the best selected native stock, as it is popularly called, are too apparent to all observers to need comment or demonstration. To have good grades the breeders must have or pay for good bulls, such as have been proved to be good stock animals. It is not every bull that has a good pedigree, that is a good stock animal, as farmers are fully aware. Every good husbandman who either intends to raise his calves, or to sell them for veal, is equally interested in emloying none but a good bull for his cows, for the service of which he can afford to pay, and therefore should be willing to pay liberally for the

therefore should be willing to pay liberally for the service of a well-bred bull of some breed for which a preference is given, be it Ayrshire, Alderney, Devon, Hereford, or Shorthorn.

The same will apply to the males of other animals, whether horses or hogs, sheep or poultry. Breed from the best should be the motto of every farmer; and if himself unable fully to live up to this, then strive to come as near to it as possible. kinds improving from generation to generation i value far beyond the increase of the extra cost of breeding and feeding; for ordinarily it costs little ones. Let these suggestions awaken more interest on this highly important subject among farm-

MR. EDITOR:—I find the following paragraph in a communication published in the Maine Farmer. It is written by a gentleman on whose judg

"Much has been said of late in favor of the Bramabs for all purposes, taking into account both poultry and eggs, and having conceived the idea that the greatest profit from a flock of fowls might be to raise early chickens and obtain the reuired number of pullets to take the place of the cens as layers in the fall, when they cease layed itself to me that a larger fowl of more value for poultry might be more profitable than the Bolton Grey. I obtained some of the Brahma pullets last autumn and have come to the following conclusion. I am satisfied that since the com-mencement of the year the Boltons have laid twice as many eggs as the Brahmas; that it estimate. Suppose the Brahma to be worth twen-ty-five or even lifty cents more for poultry than the Bolton, I calculate that the Bolton will lay luring the season five dozen eggs more than the Brahmas—these, at an average of fifteen cents per lozen will be seventy-five cents, to which add wenty-five cents extra expense in keeping the Brahma, will be one dollar to credit of the Bolton, to make up for her deficiency in value for poul-My experience entirely corroborates the above

this communication ever meet his eye,) that there can be a profitable compromise made between his Brahmas and his Bolton Grays. I have crosses of there two sorts, also others between the Dorkings and Spangled Hamburgs and the Brahmas and other large Asiatics, as they are celled, which for shape, size, and laying qualities cannot be ex-celled. The crosses are finely formed, short legged and round bodied; and April chickens have been marketed in November, averaging six pounds each. That is a pretty sizeable chicken any one will admit. These crosses are early and regular layers, are not very much disposed to set, are domestic in their nature—that is, they are not prone to stray off into the garden or fields to depredate on the crops—continue to lay late, and are very easily kept and fattened. It will thus be seen blended to produce their cure in a great measure. But I must not forget to mention a rule which must be imparatively observed by any one who may fashion his practice after my example. That rule is (and I believe it to be an organic element of improvement in all descriptions of fowls or animals,) invariably to use the males of the smallest size of the fowls crossed. The opposite course will always result in deterioration of the produce and of their shape, size, and every requisite property. Long and varied experience has made me, I think, wise in regard to these facts. Have any of your numerous readers— practical fowl breeders—noted facts similar? If so their published experience would be of much

IDE FARMER in N. E. Farmer.

The dry weather, which by its long continuance has parched the fields and dried up the pas-ture lands, cannot fail to have a material effect in lessening the quantity of butter and cheese. But the worst effect will be upon the animals them-selves which produce it. Unless the utmost care selves which produce it. Unless the utmost car-is observed that the milch cows shall not be stint ed in their food, they will suddenly dry off, and no amount of good pasturage afterwards will bring them up again the present season to their average quantity of milk. It is an unwise economy, which under any circumstances deprives a milch cow of an abundance of food, and therefore what the pastures do not supply, must be dealt out with an unsparing hand, even if it re-quires some of the best hay from the barn, which has been stowed for winter use. It may seem to be a losing business, but it will prove to be a saving business in the end.—Plouman.

Farmer says:—It furnishes two elements of plant food, lime and sulphur, and also fixes the ammonia of the atmosphere, and husbands it for the future use of the plants. It acts chiefly through the leaves of the plants to which it is applied, and while the dew of morning or evening is on the plants, that it may stick. It should not, how-ever, be applied in rainy weather.

CASUALTIES IN MAINE REGIMENTS. The follow-

Sergs. J. M. Adams, groin, June 29; D. H

Wm. A. Lewis, A, 8th Maine, head.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE. In "Carleton's" account

"This was undoubtedly one of the best planned

other regiment, in the face of a withering fire and

fixed bayonets, over the breastworks, amongst the now half terrified rebels, capturing two large

guns, thirteen horses, a Colonel, and, in common with other regiments, six hundred and fifty other

with other regiments, six nunared and firty other prisoners, &c. This was one of the most brilliant feats, for a small one, that has been achieved since the beginning of the war. Lieut. Shaw, Co. E, has the honor of having captured the rebel Colon

el, and is now in possession of his sword, belt and sash. The regiment, like many others, has

DISTRESSING AFFAIR. The Portland Press gives

found than the

town of Oxford in this State :

in this city by Chas. A. Pierce.

The American Literary Gazette is published bi-weekly by Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia, and has special claims upon all who take an interest in the book trade and literary matters. It gives in each number just the information that bookbuyers, readers and scholars desire to know, and which they can get from no other work. Terms \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Colored was unable to get off the field. He however had possession of the fort several hours, and only surrendered when all hope was gone. Some 200 men, both black and white, were with him all the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amid a storm of bullets. Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured. At the same time, Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, was taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

New York, August 1. The Post's special dispatch states that six pieces of artillery fell into our hands at Petersburg, but it was impossible to extricate them from the field.

In falling back, our troops brought with them 350 Prisoners.

Washington, Aug. 1. The Evening Star says Gen.

the direction of Bedford out of the State.

Gen. Couch is reconnoitering the western part of the
State with a view to erecting defences for covering the
border counties on the Maryland line.

Active measures are being inaugurated in the eastern
part of the State by Gen. Cadwallader.

The entire force which entered Chambersburg was not
over 200.

over 200.

Averill came up with the raiders eight miles south of

The Record of the War. by his horse falling; A. C. Ridley, taken prison-er June 29; G. W. Rollins, missing; Geo. A.

Another Rebel Invasion Threatened---Our Forces at Winchester Defeated and Driven Back to Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 26. The American has the

following: The city last night was full of rumors of rebel novements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the force under

the 9th Corps Hospital, up to July 20, belonging to New England regiments: 31st Maine—Sam'l

The facts, as far as we are able to ascertain, are that Gen. Averill after the successful encoun-

PHILADELPHIA, July 26. The Bulletin has despatches from the Baltimore American saying

Co A—Privates Chas E Stevens, wounded in the head,
June 22d; Alfred M Lang, right hand torn off by shell,

A despatch from Chambersburg says there are

22d, since died.

Co E—Serg Fernando R Gould, wounded in hips by a shell July 22d, since died; Corp John G Towle, back, leg and arm, by shell, July 22d; privates Isaac Foote, arm, slight, June 25th; Orestes Ranger, face, July 6th; Cocil G Chesley, knee, July 15th.

Co F—Private Waiter C Bradeen, killed July 9; Michael Gillen, leg, by shell, July 22d since died; Sylvestor Manson, right leg, amputated, July 25; Bonj F Curtis, neck, slight, July 25th.

Co G—Private Almon L Brookings, shoulder, June 25th.

Winchest and large force which is supposed to have been delarge force which is supposed to have be

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Gen. Garrard's expedition stroyed with 2000 bales cotton, a locomotive and a train of cars. Two hundred prisoners and a

we published at the time, the 31st Maine did not loss over 7000.

Our army is in good condition and the situa-Gen. Sherman still maintains his position and

is advancing. Official reports of the rebel loss since Hood took

command, places it at 12,000, and Sherman's at It is believed that Gen. Hood's army can be of

its remains get away, which it is hoped. Gen. From the Army of the Potomac---Important Position held by the 11th Maine.

mac correspondence in the morning papers states that there are repeated renewals of artillery firing at different points along the line.

The important position at Strawberry Plains is successfully held by the 11th Maine regiment,

thus effectually preventing the erection of a rebel battery at w strategic point.

suffered much from sickness, and in killed and wounded, yet they are ready and proud to dis-charge their duty. No more brave fellows can be BALTIMORE, July 27. Harper's Ferry is still in our possession, no attack having been made on that point as yet. The robels are believed not to

A scout who left Martinsburg at 7 o'clock last evening, and crossing at Sheppardstown, arrived here this morning. He reports heavy skirmish-

town of Oxford in this State:

"The mill at Oxford has been under the charge of young Mr. Robinson, in the absence of his father. Living with him, and beloved by him, was a cousin, a lad twelve or fourteen years of age. Last Wednesday, having obtained a syringe, he went into the mill and began to squirt water.

he went into the mill and began to squirt water on the females and on the looms. The girls immediately sent for Mr. Robinson, who came in mediately sent for Mr. Robinson, who came in Martinsburg.

thirty hours. Young Robinson was arrested and taken before a magistrate and gave bail for his having killed 10 guerrillas. Other expeditions

Maine Farmer.

2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid with three months of the date of Subscription.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will e credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the ubscriber's name, will show the time to which he has aid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for noneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office lirection of his paper must communicate to us the nam f the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. V. Darling, will visit subscribers in County during the month of July. Mr. JAS. STURGIS, agent for the Maine Farmer, wil

guns with limbers, two caissons filled with am-

munition, and three or four hundred prisoners

Pushing forward, the troops under Gen. Hancock

who had recently resumed the command of his

corps, assisted by a portion of the cavalry of Gen.

Sheridan, attacked the enemy in a new and

stronger position, near Malvern Hill, forcing him

to abandon his works and fall back towards Rich-

mond. The position thus gained by our forces.

is regarded of much importance in the event of a

general movement by Gen. Grant upon the north

side of the river, and will be held by them to

await the further developments of the campaign.

incident occurred. At daylight the mine which

had been excavated by our troops under one of

the principal rebel forts in front of Petersburg,

was exploded, completely destroying the fort and

burying in its ruins sixteen guns and a large por-

tion of the garrison. Immediately upon the ex-

plosion, all our artillery opened with terrific fury

upon the enemy, and at the same moment Gen.

Burnside's corp, the 9th, charged into the breach.

supported by the 18th corp, capturing the first

entire line of entrenchments with many guns and

prisoners. Our losses in the charge were severe.

as our men had to cross an open field to reach the

rebels. At the last accounts, Gen. Grant was

pushing his advantage, and although the resis-

tance of the rebels is obstinate and determined.

During the past week the apprehension of an-

other rebel incursion across the Potomac have

been realized. A portion of our forces, under

Gen. Averill, having followed the retreating raid-

the rebel Gen. Early concentrated his strength

ordered the principal buildings to be set on fire.

In a short time almost the entire town was a heap

of ruins. Two hundred and sixty-five buildings

were destroyed and three thousand people made

houseless. The rebels remained long enough to

witness the destruction of the ill-fated town, and

then decamped. The latest intelligence repre-

sents McCausland as retreating, closely followed

by Gen. Averill, who, it is hoped, will be able to

overtake and punish the dastardly marauders.

There seems to be no immediate apprehensions of

of Pennsylvania and Maryland are aroused to the

States into the field for the common safety and

The news from Gen. Sherman continues in the highest degree satisfactory. Since the disastrous

repulse of the rebels before Atlanta on the 22d

inst., the progress of the siege has met with no

opposition from the enemy. The punishment of the rebels on that occasion was the severest they

have yet received. The enemy attacked seven

times and were as often repulsed. Our loss in

killed, wounded and prisoners was 3500, and ten

guns. The known loss of the enemy in killed alone is more than 3000 and we captured over

2000 prisoners, eighteen stands of colors and over

5000 stands of arms. His total loss on that day

in killed, wounded and prisoners, cannot fall

FIRES IN MAINE. During the past week fire

have continued to rage in various parts of the

State, and a great amount of property has been

destroyed. The village of Salmon Brook, in Aroos

took county, was almost wholly destroyed on the

27th ult., upwards of twenty-five buildings being

burned, the entire loss reaching about \$16,000.

The buildings of Mr. R. B. Bicknell, in Veazie.

were consumed, with their contents, the same day. Mr. W. H. Metcalf's building, in Anson;

the barn and contents belonging to Wentworth

Ginn, in Orland, and the house of Nathan Whit-

ing, of Stowe, were all destroyed by fire last week.

In addition to these, fires have been raging in

the woods and fields, consuming a great amount

of property and endangering dwellings and towns.

The abundance of such fires is owing to the severe

drouth now prevailing, which, if not soon termin-

ated by timely rain, must cause a serious injury

CROPS IN THE WEST. The severe drouth which

prevails throughout the Northern and Western

States has not been seriously felt at the West

Advices from nearly all parts of Illinois repre-

sent the crops as very fine. The corn crop al-

most everwhere looks well. The prospect is that

Illinois will turn out more grain this than any

A letter from Milwaukee reports the winter

wheat as producing a full, fine, plump grain, and

in some place thirty bushels to the acre. The

spring wheat was nearly a failure. The corn and

Corn prospects in Minnesota are good. Corn

In Michigan about two-thirds of a crop

wheat is expected. Corn and potatoes look well.

TA Teachers' Convention for Somerset Coun

will be held at Hartland, to continue five days

commencing on Wednesday Aug. 22d. The servi

ces of able lecturers have been secured, and Hon.

E. P. Weston, State Superintendent of Common

Schools, will be present during the session.

and potatoes look well throughout the State.

potatoes are excellent, but grass light.

to crops of every kind.

short of ten or twelve thousand.

our forces were gaining ground.

On Saturday morning, a novel and startling

The War News of the Week. We have stirring intelligence from the Army of the Potomac. The first indication of the re-

sumption of active operations by Gen. Grant was the transfer of the 2d corps from the south to the north bank of the James river on the night of the 26th ult. The movement was made secret ly and silently, and on the morning of the 27th in conjuction with the forces of Gen. Foster, a sudden attack was made upon the rebel line of entrenchments near Deep Bottom, which, after a desperate contest, were gallantly carried, resulting in the capture of four 20-pounder Parrott

cution of the war to a successful termination.

appeal to the people of the country :

to inquire as to the state of the money market, or excitement in securing it after it does. It is a ask whether he can invest his surplus capital as to yield him a large return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by National disgrace.

Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In June, 1863, it yielded about four pany. and a half millions, while the corresponding month of this year has returned about fifteen millions inder the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury has frequently received one million a day. As time and experience ena-ble the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust a million per day will be found

necessary information is acquired.

The proper sources of revenue and most effect tive mode of obtaining it is best developed in the execution of existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed; enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the evenue from customs and other sources, to afford by experience that one prepared in that way is an ample and secure basis for the National credit. by no means "bad to take." only on such a basis and a steady and vigorous restraint upon the currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such a restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with the means to provide for its necessi-ties: but without the aid of the patriotic people fins or the tail, for the juices will then exude

ers as fer as Winchester, Va., on Monday last, other desirable end. and compelled him to fall back upon Martinsburg and Harner's Ferry. Taking advantage of Avered to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of the country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this will come off like a suit of armor, leaving the white juicy flesh exposed. Rub the flesh well ill's retrograde movement, a mounted rebel force of 800 men under McCausland, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and by rapid marches, reached Chambersburg, Pa., on Saturday morning at 3 and peace once restored all burthens can be lighto'clock, after a sharp skirmish with a small party

He who selfishly witholds his aid in the hope of of our troops from Carlisle, who were compelled turning his available means to greater immediate profit is speculating upon his country's misfortunes and may find that what seems to be otherwise the profit is speculating upon his country's misfortunes and may find that what seems to be otherwise destroy the firmness, juiciness and flavor to fall back, by superior numbers. The citizens of the place had received intelligence of the rebel approach on Friday, and by ten o'clock that present gain leads to future loss. I appeal, therfore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic night, most of the valuable property was removed people, and invoke the efforts of all who love to places of safety. The rebel General demanded a ransom of \$100,000 in gold. It was of course their country and desire for its glorious future to aid the Government in sustaining its credit upon impossible to comply with the demand, and he

sound foundation. (Signed)

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION. On Monday night, 25th ult., a fatal collision occurred on the Grand Trunk railway, seven miles out from Portland. ticulars of the accident :

"It appears that a special freight train had the track, and was returning about nine o'clock to the city, followed by a regular freight train. any formidable rebel demonstration across the When between Cumberland and Falmouth, this experience as he could desire. Potomac, but the people of the unprotected towns train collided with the 8 o'clock out freight train, in that vicinity are liable to be harrassed and plundered by similar raids, until the authorities necessity of putting the entire militia of those

The outward train was composed of over twenty ears, and had on board eight passengers in the saloon car in the rear. The location of this car undoubtedly saved their lives. About half the of green corn—the product of his garden—one cars of this train were completely demolished, as were also a number of those of the iron train, and the road for some distance presented a melant the product of his garden—one the yellow and the other the sweet variety. Both sorts were planted about the 9th of April, a few

Mr. Pennell died before he could be removed.

THE QUOTAS OF THE 2D DISTRICT. The quotas of the several towns in the 2d District are with- ized by the War Department to raise a company held by the Provost Marshal from publication, of 100 men for one year's service, to garrison Fort until the revision of the lists, made necessary by Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebee river. the numerous applications for exemption of indi- Fifty men are assigned to Bath, thirty to Augusviduals who are physically or otherwise disquali- ta and twenty to Gardiner. We understand that fied for military service, is completed. The quo-nearly the entire number has been already enlistta of each town will be in proportion to the num ed, on condition that the person, so enlisting shall ber of its citizens whose names stand upon the errolment lists. It is therefore the duty of town quotas of the towns furnishing them. It is not officers, as well as for the advantage of each town, yet known that the Government will assent to to see to it that all persons legally disqualified for these conditions. service, whose names are enrolled, should be stricken from the lists previous to the draft, and before an appointment of the several quotas is finally of the "American Temperance League, or Band made by the Provost Marshal. We presume that of Hope Union," has been very successful in inample opportunity will be offorded for this pur- teresting the children and youth of our country attended to at once.

THE DROUTH has continued during the week being broken only by a slight sprinkle on the morning of Friday last. From all parts of the State we hear accounts of the severity of the drouth and the injury to some crops, and an almost total failure of others. There has been a sprinkle of Esq., formerly of Bristol in this State, but now a rain here this Tuesday - morning, and the sky resident of Washington, Military State Agent, betokens more. Let us pray for its coming.

All the Maine regiments lately in the De partment of the Gulf, with the exception of the 2d cavalry, are now in Virginia, having been in- Popham colony in Maine, will be celebrated in cornorated with the army of the Potomac. These Bath on the 29th of August. The oration on the include the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 29th and 30th. occasion will be delivered by Judge Bourne of Letters to these regiments should be addressed to Kennebunk. Washington.

Hon. F. A. Pike was nominated for re-election. | twenty days for the purpose.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. The appeal of | Perch Fishing. The season for catching perch, Mr. Fessenden to the capitalists and people of the in many of the lakes in Maine, is at hand, and loyal States for a loan of two hundred million of those who are fond of excursions for that purdollars is meeting with a gratifying response, not only in the great financial centres, from the bank-places in this vicinity, where this variety of fish ers and moneyed men of the country, but among are found in great abundance, are the Cobbossee the patriotic masses every where. Subscriptions Contee or Winthrop Great Pond, and the Winto the loan are flowing in from all quarters, and throp South Pond. The species of perch which it is reported that nearly five millions were taken make the material of the sport to such parties, in the city of New York alone on Wednesday last and which are found in the above locations, as in sums from fifty dollars to a million. This is a well as many others, is the white perch. good beginning and all the indications are favora- makes but little difference to the amateur angler, ble to the complete and immediate success of the whether the fish he is pursuit of has any scientific loan, not only as a measure of relief to the Gov- name or not. It may, however, not be amiss to ernment, but as showing the unwavering confi- say that this fish is more like a bass than a perch dence of the people in its stability and good faith, and has been separated from the perch genus and and their determination to furnish all the means placed into the genus "Morone," and is the Monecessary-both money and men-for the prose- rone Americana of Prof. Gill. See Scientific

Survey of Maine, 2d report, p. 66. These fish breed in early spring, and during Secretary Fessenden in putting forth the new loan makes the following manly and eloquent the winter, keep down in the deepest water, where they feed on such small shell fish and inwhere they seed on such small such as where they seed on such small such as they may find there. They are sometimes seets as they may find there. They are sometimes taken by those who fish for pickerel through the support your Government in this protracted strife. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as should tory. When the story are sometimes taken by those who fish for pickerel through the ice—probably would be taken more often if fished for with suitable hook and bait at that time of year. They remain somewhat secluded until the patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. command your ready confidence. Much effort come up in great numbers into the shoaler and has been made to shake the public faith in our National credit both at home and abroad. As yet warmer parts of the water, in pursuit of flies and we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and other insects which are found in such locations. They are reactively the court of the water in the shader and other insects which are found in such locations. adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for patriotic people to furnish the needful mains for patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed by us and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disagement of his fly and rod to tempt it to take This is not a time for any lover of his country the hook, or give him any subsequent sport and ousiness of seizing the bait without any palaver about it, and a worm on a well bearded hook Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the National existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing.

I am happy to say that the daily results are proving the Literach Paragraph at the served up with other suitable "fixins," under a shady tree on the shore, especially if the accompaniments be a keen appetite and agreeable com-

Fish cookery is a science by itself and it isn' every good cook in common matters that can prepare a fish for eating in the best manner. One prerequisite, however, to excellence in this art is to have the fish in all its freshness and perfection, right from the water. No one knows what a capital fish a mackerel is, who has not eaten one at new law, I trust a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and its administration, as a greater amount of difference in taste between such an one and those you buy in the market, is almost as great as that

between chalk and cheese. Francis Francis, an English writer on fish culture, gives the following directions as being by far the best way to cook a perch, and we know

Take a good sized fish and lay it on the gridiron, precisely in the condition in which it comes out of the water, merely cleansing and the army of the Government is powerless for any from the cuts. When it is sufficiently done, take ther desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be it off the gridiron (do not let it cool,) make a slit issued, ranging from \$50 to \$5000, placed these securities within the reach of all who are disposknife, leaving the skeleton and interiors untouched, and you will find the meat as delicate and deutterly destroy the firmness, juiciness and flavor which it naturally possesses.

Among the officers captured in the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia in the recent rebel raid into Maryland was Capt. Edward F. Wyman, 9th Maine of this city. He has been for a year past attached to the staff of Gen. Terrey, one of the division commanders of the 18th corps, and had just secured a furlough of ten days to visit his home, and on his way was gobbled up The Portland Advertiser gives the following par- by Gilmore's guerrillas and carried South. Leters have been received from him giving information of his capture. He was in good health and been sent out in the afternoon for the purpose of collecting the old rails which had been taken from protracted confinement in a rebel prison is by no means so agreeable an incident in his military

train collided with the 8 o'clock out treight train, both trains going at a high rate of speed. The concusion was awful. The conductor of the iron fied in being able to announce that Mr. Franz train, Mr. John Pennell, was thrown between the engine and tender, and crushed and mangled in Kielblock of Boston, a member of the original Germania orchestra, is now on a professional visit The second car of the outward train was piled on top of the one preceding it, crushing Mr. Henry P. Thurston, who was on the last named car, and confining him so that it was necessary to cut him out from the ruins. Both legs were music. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. K. is broken, and he undoubtedly received other inju- in every respect an accomplished musician and rics, but to what extent it was impossible to ascertain at the time. The fireman on the iron train, Mr. W. L. Shackley, was injured in the side and back, and it was feared that some of his those branches which are now deemed essential to ribs were broken. Some of the passengers and train men were also bruised in the collision, but commend him to the patronage of the community.

ancholy appearance. The engines of both trains days after which came a heavy fall of snow, eleven or twelve inches in thickness, which remained upon the ground for two or three days. Notand Mr. Thurston has since died. The accident withstanding this inauspicious beginning and the appears to have been the result of gross careless- unparallelled dry season, the Doctor is favored ness, either on the part of the conductor of the with plump, full ears of green corn on the first day of August. Whose garden has done better?

FORT POPHAM. The Governor has been authorbe exempt from the draft, and counted upon the

Rev. J. Revell, working under the auspices pose, but it will do no harm to have the matter upon the subject of temperance. He spoke in Meonian Hall in this city an Saturday and Sunday evening last, and about 300 little names were added to the pledge. In his labors to "make pure the fountain" we wish him and all others

The Governor has appointed Benj. H. Hinds. in place of Col. A. B. Farwell, resigned on ac-

The anniversary of the settlement of the

At the Union Congressional Convention of of Norfolk, is now at his home in Portland, on a the Fifth District, held in Ellsworth July 27th, visit to his family, having obtained a furlough of in action with rebel batteries on the James river, have outlived its day. Edited by J. H. Agnew,

last two weeks, 256 wounded and sick soldiers belonging to Maine regiments, have arrived at the H. S. General Hospital, in this city, a list of which will be found below. The condition of the hospital is reported as excellent, but eleven deaths having taken place during the last month, and on Friday of last week, sixty-eight were sent forward to the convalescent camp at Bedlow's Island, New York harbor, and other squads are to fol- pieces of artillery, each throwing 20-pound shots, and low during the present week. The capacity of within five hundred yards of our position, commence the camp is being enlarged by the erection of four shelling the gunboat Mendota with great fury—the first new wards, each capable of receiving sixty-two shot striking her upper deck, killing two and wounds patients. This is being done under direction of

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS. During the

in good hands:

First Heavy Artillery. U Hoyt, I; B Campbell, C;
J A Roderick, B; J P Ellis, A; J M Smith, C; W A
Fonderson, E; B L Trundy, L; C A Gates, E; T O Eaton, E; R U Moore, I; O Hillard, E; A McKenzie, K;
Dan Austin, G; Serg G E Dodge, L; C R Billington, B;
G F Buzzell, F; Corp G H Brown, F; John March, L;
A D March, G; Corp S G Ellict, B; B T Guthner, H;
Corp L C Britisher, H; W Page E.

Coster, G; R. Allison, A; W. Babcock, A; David Estes, B; L. Nowbert, I; F.C. Sherman, K; W. B. Ellis, G. Fifth Maine. M. W. Bradeen, A. Sixth Maine. Jos Pardue, D; S. L. South, K; John Bean, G; T. James, K.

ochton, G; L Libbey, K. Second Battery. S Blanchard.
Fifth Battery. G G Allen, John Morster.
Sixth Battery. J J Leanan, E E Brown,

Esancy.

Seventh Battery. C O Randall.

First Maine Cavalry. E E Pillsbury, L; H W Richards, G; A E Gilbert, I; J W Henderson, I; W H Luce, A.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS. The following commissions have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General during the past week : Second Maine Battery. 1st Sergt Austin Reed of Boothbay, 2d Lieut, vice Montgomery resigned. Seventh Regiment. Capt John W Channing, Fairfield, Major, vice Jones killed in action; 1st Lt Chas Lowell C,

Oldtown, Adjutant, vice Hasey killed in action; Sergt B F Bicknell, Bangor, 1st Lt C, vice Lowell promoted; 2d Lt James A Everett, New Vineyard, 1st Lt F, vice Ste-vens declined com; Sergt Wm H Savage, K, Solon, 2d

vens declined com; Sergt Win H Savage, K, Solon, 2d Lt, F, vice Everett, promoted.

Eighth Regiment. 2 Lt Winfield Smith, Wayne, 1st Lt Co C, vice Munroe, killed in action; Sergt Luther C Abbott, Sumner, 2d Lt C, vice Smith, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment. 2d Lt James C Ayer, Bethel, 1st Lt Co G, vice Brown, deceased; 2d Lt Chas H Buswell, Co I, of Bangor, Quartermaster, vice Webb, resigned; 1st Sergt David B Chesley, Lincoln, 2d Lieut Co F, vice traw resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment. 1st Sergt George A Barton, of

Straw resigned.

Nintteenth Regiment. 1st Sergt George A Barton, of Augusta, 2d Lieut Co G, vice Sewall, promoted.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery. 1st Lieut Fred C Low, Bangor, Capt Co B, vice Daggott died of wounds; 2d Lieut Isane N Morgan, Brewer, 1st Lt Co B, vice Low promoted; 1st Sergt Heman P Smith, Orrington, 2d Lt Co B, vice Morgan promoted; Sergt Miles Mokenney, Bangor, 2d Lt Co B, vice Abbott, killed in action; 1st Sergt Wm A Howe, Eddington, 2d Lt Co D, vice Poster killed in action; 1st Sergt Wm A Howe, Eddington, 2d Lt Co D, vice Broster killed in action; 1st Sergt Wm A Howe, Eddington, 2d Lt Co D, vice Poster killed in action; 1st Sergt Wm A Howe, Eddington, 2d Lt Co D, vice Ruggles killed in action; 1st Lt James A Godfrey, Ellsworth, Capt Co G, vice Howes killed in action; 2d Lt Hudson Sawyer, Levant, 1st Lieut Co G, vice Wardwell, dismissed; Sergt Sewall T Douglass, Orland, 2d Lieut Co G vice Saunders promoted; Sergt Nelson H Norris, Co I, wounded in left arm and side, severe; pivates Ira D Toothaker Co F, do, abdoside, severe

THE ELEVENTH MAINE. The following list of casualties in the 11th Maine, which took a gallant and prominent part in the assault upon the rebel works at Deep Bottom, Va., on the 26th action of the 26th, was received too late for pub- 13th Me. lication this week :

Capt F W Wiswell, Co E, leg slight; Corp Lacassard Sassell, E, abdomen slight; Corp Horace S Mills, G, head slight; Corp Kenny C Lowell, E, face slight; Jas R Ash, C, face and breast severe; James N Leighton, C, leg and lung mortally; John H Parker, C, face and back severe; George H Robinson, C, hip slightly; Moses M Burse, E, killed; Horace H Burse, side, and right arm amputated; George A Beals, F, right hip severe; Parker W Leach, E, forearm severe; Robart H Newall, E, knee slight; Archibald Taggard, G, face and neck mortal; Charles W Royal, G, arm slight; Everett B Small, G, shoulder slight; Simon Wood, G, shoulder slight; Charles W Royal, G, arm slight; Everett B Small, G, shoulder slight; Simon Wood, G, shoulder slight; Frank Johnson, G, arm slight; Samuel B Morton, G, hip slight; Chas Douglas, G, head slight; Joseph Meader, A, leg slight; John Finnegan, I, leg slight; Charles H Corson, I, leg slight. Capt F W Wiswell, Co E, leg slight; Corp Lacassard

The number of visitors to the General Hospital in this city, has caused serious pain and annoyance both to patients and attendants. Dr. Brickett has accordingly issued orders assigning Wednesday and Saturday afternoons only for the admission of visitors. Any persons desiring to see relations or friends in the hospital can obtain permission to see them at any time, the restriction not being intended to apply to such cases.

Wm. F. Pottle of Belfast, serving on board the U. S. gunboat Mendota, was killed by a shell ticles, and upon the whole "Old Nick" seems to

Army Correspondence.

The Eleventh Maine at the Front. Ladies National, Arthur's and the Lady's Friend are published solely to meet the wants of the HEADQUARTERS 3d Brig. 1st Div. 10th Army Corps, Deep Bottom, Va., July 25th, 1864. women of our country. They are all upon our table for the coming month, and each vie with MESSRS. EDITORS:-Since my last letter to you, mo the others in presenting the largest number of ments of troops, including the iron-clad fleet, have been engravings, new fashions, and reading matter. made in this department. Last week the enemy cam supposed to be adapted to the wants of our coun down upon the east side of Four-mile Creek, with fou try-women. And one would suppose, judging from these works that our women did nothing but study the latest fashions, perform fancy needlework, and read silly stories. A large class undoubtedly do this, but a much larger class do not. patients. This is being done under direction of Dea. J. S. Turner, of this city, who has been ap-alipped her cable and dropped down alongside the bluff The few have little else to do, the many are empointed State Agent for the hospital. He will leading to Four-mile Creek, where she dealt out desployed with more useful, shall we not say more have the general supervision of all the interests truction to the rebels with great rapidity. The enemy, worthy objects. Why cannot we have a magaof the soldiers, receive contributions for their losing sight of their object, immediately turned their comfort, aid in preventing abuses and impositions guns upon the camps of the several regiments of the 3d among and upon them, and assist in all depart- Brigade, but inflicted no damage worthy of notice. This ter: one similar to many of the English magaments. It is a much needed commission, and is bold and daring act on the part of the rebels, lasted zines for ladies, wherein the useful and needful about an hour, when the gunboat Mendota had such a shall supercede the ornamental and fashionable splendid range on the battery with her 100-pound Par-Our women do not all wish to make dolls of them selves, as these magazine makers would have them, but they aim to be intelligent, skilful, and

G F Buzzell, F; Corp G H Brown, F; John Marsh, L;
A D Marsh, G; Corp S G Elliot, B; B T Guthner, H;
Corp L C Bridgham, H; W Dobbins, H; W Page, E;
H Jordan, C; G H Garnett, A; F D Dore, A; J Stanley, G; P C Witham, A; E Gerrlsh, L; B F Foss, G;
A W Kelley, H; F Flinn, H; E Philbrick, D; J Keating, B; P Martin, M; J A Morton, M; Lewis Baston, H; J J Scott, C; G Bunker, C; S Gibson B; W W Warren, H; S H Philbrick, G; J W Lowe, H; W Squires, G; CO Smith, F; J J Jellison, C; Thos Sullvan, A; Serg E L Hastings, C; Lorenzo Parks, D; Alex Carr, D; Israel Nute, E; H Nelson, A; J Henry, A; E J Kenniston, K; G G Konsies, C; W S Yeaton, C; C C Tracy, E; W G Jackson H; G D Garland, C; N B Watson, H; D Littlefield, K; C W Carson, A; G L Brewster, K; John Byrne, K; Mason Carson, K; Chas B Gilley, G; L H Dolly, A; F Ordway, M; E Jefferds, F; R E Patterson, L; E C Clark, H; J Hazelton, D; J Appleton, F; J D Edes, L; S C Whitcomb, F; A Overlock, I; J J Mead, F; W Stratton, C; E E White, M; W W Newbert, E; W Dickson, D; John Brown, D; C M Smith, P; J A H Baddocks, M; Serg D Knowlton, M; E Mirathen, K; C Mahan, G; A J W S Cook, K; W Keith, K; J O Ward, B; Orrin Tibbetts, L; E Adams, M; G Carm, B.

Hill, with the 11th Maine Vols., volunteered to proceed to to the opposite side of the Four-mile Creek for the purpless of capturing this or any other rebel battery that deemed it proper to pay us a visit. Precisely at two o'clock P. M. the regiment of hardy lumbermen from o'clock P. M. the regiment of hardy lumbermen from Maine marched, agreeably to orders, to the portoon bridge, thence to the blaff on Curl's Neck, in pontoon boats and disembarked. At 4 o'clock the same day the regiment broke into different sections, one half moving down through the dense woods on the creek and out of view of the enemy, while the remainder of the portoon bridge, thence to the blaff on Curl's Neck, in pontoon boats and disembarked. At 4 o'clock the same day the regiment broke into different sections, one half moving down through the dense woods on the c e, F; J Adams, H.

Third Maine. S D Wakefield, C; J C Smith, K; M | Hill roads, but the darkness of the night preventing further pursuit of the enemy, the regiment fell back C Cram, B.

Fourth Maine. R F Russ, K; M Hubbard, C; J B the bluff to prevent capture by a superior force.

Sixth Maine. Jos Pardue, D; S L South, K; John Bean, G; T James, K.

Seventh Maine. E Sargent, A; E B Hanscomb, A; I Staples, A; O Eldredge, G; T H Wilcox, B; H A Rowe, E; Samuel Young, F; S C McKennedy, F; W D Webster, H; A Johnson, A; G W Butterfield, B; Serg John F Doe, B; W Grant, F; T W Higgins, F; E Cordon, I; T Clarke, B.

Eighth Maine. S W Berry, G; A C Trott, E; Corp B R Booben, K; Geo W Weeks, D; P W Witham, K; Eli A Hanson, B; D Knox, K; O Olson, B.

Ninth Maine. J Stewart C; Serg S Clough, G; J Galley, B; G H Butler, H; B Drake, E; B F Hurd, I; J Bourne, F.

Foster, commanding the 1st division, issued the following complimentary order:

I; J Bourne, F.

Eleventh Maine. C F Bean, A; W Greene, A; Corp L Stone, A; S A Cram, F; L W Page, C.

Thirteenth Maine. E J Caruthers, F; L Winslow, F; H Munroe, F; O Austin, F; N Wall, A; H Kenniston, E; A P Hill, E.

Sixteenth Maine. W F Quint, G; Sergt J Hamilton, D; E McKilloss, E; Seth Oliver, A; J. F Malcom, A; Corp A Gregory H.

Seventeenth Maine. C W Thomes, A; C Messing, H; S S Parker, B; T Fernald, C; John Wood, I; James Halme, D; L Moody, H; F C Leavitt, F; G H Burgess, B; W Bean, K; G H Wilson, K.

Nineteenth Maine. O Walker D; Chas Louder, I; M H Rand, B; James Jose, D: John Morrison, D.

Twenty-ninth. W Johnson, G; H O Frost; J G Grown, D; Serg W H Harrington, G; F Marden, G; Corp F Morse, G; W E Morse, G; E A Cobb, A; J H Thurston, A; E C Benson, A; C Call, A; A Young, E.

Thirtieth Maine. H W Tuttle. A.

Thirty-first Maine. S F. Witham, K; M V B Hurd, K; C B Jackson, A; O S Anthony, B; A Clough, C; Leb Tibette, K; I Wise, K; W C Kenver, K; G W \$2.00 per year. THE CONTINENTAL. The August issue has been received and presents its usual array of political and literary articles. This magazine numbers among its contributors some of the ablest minds of the country. Terms 3.00 per annum. J. F. Trow. 50 Green St., N. Y.

ing list of killed, wounded and missing in Co. M. District of Columbia Cavalry, during Gen. Wil-

son's late raid into Southern Virginia, is furnished by a correspondent of the Bangor Whig: Gilman, leg, do.; Corp. A. R. Kendall, taken prisoner June 29; privates T. B. Adderton, do.; Wm. E. Bailey, do.; A. A. Burleigh, do., wounddown the back, insert your kine that the same and the works were again the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of the country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest is now believed to be near at hand, which will largely enhance their value to the holder, as will the fast. Flake off the flesh with your will largely enhance their value to the holder, as will the taste. Flake off the flesh with your work are some extensedal butther the same down the back, insert your kine the tast. Bailey, do., A. A. Burleigh, do., wounded and a prisoner, wounded and a prisoner; and the works were again the works were again the works were again the works were again the works of musketry was heard, then a charge and the works were again to A. B. Bailey, do., A. A. Burleigh, do., wounded in leg; H. A. Buck, do. do.; H. S. Floyd, probably killed June 25; D. K. Lane, injured by his horse falling; A. C. Ridley, taken prison-and with the back, insert your kine the same of the works were again to A. Burleigh, do., wounded in leg; H. A. Buck, do. do.; H. S. Floyd, probably killed June 25; D. K. Lane, injured by his horse falling; A. C. Ridley, taken prison-and white juicy flesh exposed. Rub the flesh with your will largely enhance their value to the holder. As underson, D; A McMann, H; Serg W T Carr, A; Geo Clark, Jr, F; Wm Goodrich, K; Serg E E Law-back and the works were again the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works were again the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery was heard, then a charge and the works of muskery. Wm. E. Bailey, do.; A. A. Burleigh, do., wounde would raise their heads and cry out to the rebels "Fort Pillow." At dark the troops fell back the same as usual

Wiggin, prisoner, do. to the bluff on Curl's Neck and near Four-mile Creek. At daylight on the 24th, the regiment moved forward for the fourth time, being under command of Col. Plaisted, (he having been relived by Gen. Foster,) this time retaking all their former positions and driving the rebels beyond the main roads leading to Malvern Hill and Richmond, including the Newmarket road, completely cutting the enemy's communications between Richmond and Malvern Hill, and held them till sup-

"This regiment are deserving of great credit, having een continually engaged for three days and nighte and although confronting a superior force, driving th fore Petersburg, since June 21st:

Gen. Butler telegraphed back: "Your communication has been received and forward to Lieut, Gen. Grant, who has given the regin

The following is the list of killed and wounded in the

lan T Crowell, shoulder, June 24th; J J Wissman, do., June 28th; Samuel Jabot, hip, July 19th; Sergt Samof the gallant charge upon the rebel works near Petersburg, by the 2d division of the 9th army corps, on the morning of the 17th of June, which in action.

Capt Royal T Nash, 30th, resigned June 28, 1864; Lt

Col Benj F Harris, 6th, for physical disability, July 19,

1864; Second Lieut Sandford W Syphers, 31st, for physical disability, July 19,

friends remember this and be comforted. Our cause is in a letter to the Kennebec Journal, says: friends remember this and be comforted. Our cause is just and the end of this war will be glorious. movements of the campaign, and certainly none has been executed with more determination and

ult., has been sent us for publication by Mr. Hor- deaths of Maine soldiers are reported in the ace A. Manley, a graduate of the Maine Farmer Washington hospitals : Chas. W. Allen, 1st Me. office, and now attached to the staff of Col. Plais- Heavy Artillery; Andrew J. Dill, do.; John ted of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division of the 11th Hannersworth, 31st Me.; John K. Waterman, army corps. His letter giving interesting infor- 7th Me.; E. J. Hurd, 32d Me.; Willard Meriam. mation of the previous operations of the regi- lst Me. Heavy Artillery; John L. Bridgham, ment, will be found in another column. A sub- 17th Me.; Chas. L. Smith, 29th Me.; E. R. Frost, sequent communication, giving a narration of the 32d Me.; J. E. Beeley, 7th Me.; Jos D. Wyman,

Me., and Chas. Knight, 12th Me., are reported

E. N. Brower, 8th Me .; David Pillman, 9th

chias Republican and Calais Herald, announces an increase in their subscription rates on and after the 7th of August to \$2 per annum in advance or 2,50 after the end of the year. The Boston Cultivator and many other Boston weekly papers have advanced their rates of subscription from \$2 to \$3 per annum.

The August number of the KNICKERBOCKER s received. We have great respect for the name of this venerable mazagine, but can say nothing favorable as to its contents. The "Editor's Table" contains nothing but the most common place ar-37 Park Row, New York.

Four American Magazines, viz : Godey's

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FAILURE OF GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENT. THE RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION. THE REBELS RE-CAPTURE THEIR WORKS.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES. THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM PENNSYLVANIA Gen. Averill Whips them at McConnels.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN. BALTIMORE, Aug., 1. Latest advices from Fortress Monroe state that later news from the front shows that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the arsault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that the works taken by our forces were

After the explosion early this morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking feroe having given way thus exposing the balance to enfiading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows:

ing are from both artiflery and inhantry.

The programme was as follows:

Mine to be exploded at 3 o'clock in the morning; bat-

them, but they aim to be intelligent, skilful, and ineat; acquainted with the mysteries of the kitchen and flower garden, as well as the duties of the drawing room and sick chamber. Shall we not have a magazine that will give more prominence to the useful, and less to the merely fashionable; one that, instead of being adapted wholly to readers in circles of fashion, shall meet the wants of the sensible reading and thinking women of our country?

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for August, opens with an illustrated chapter of African adventure, reviewing Mr. Read's recently published work "Savage Africa." Theodosia Burr, gives the story of the life of Aaron Burr's celebrated daughter, and will be read with interest. The Militaty Hospitals at Fortress Monroe, and the Shakspeare Tercentenary, are the remaining illustrated where the pen of the great author finished its work—the story a mere fragment, but betraying great power. "The Unkind Word," and Dickens" "Our Mutual Friend" are continued. Sevens "Our Mutual Friend" are continued. Sevens ""Our Mutual Frie

Burnside was slightly wounded while endeavoring to rally the negro troops on Saturday. The receipts for the 7-30 lean to-day were \$1,506,800, making a total for four days of \$4,875,950, or over one million of dollars per day. Only the nearest points have been heard from, nor have any reports been received from the West.

HARRISDURG, Aug. 1. The robels are retreating from the direction of Bedford out of the State.

McConnelsburg, and whipped them. ed rapidly, Averill pursuing.

missing; C. E. Timmons, hand, June 29; N. B. Sergt. Adams has been reported a prisoner, in the Richmond papers; he was wounded severely. Gen. Averill, which last week attacked and de-The following is a list of wounded received in feated a portion of Early's raiders near Winches-

J. Burt, Co. I, hip; Chas. E. Margott, D, arm.

The following are among the wounded in the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made

field hospital of the 18th army corps, since the a stand. Richmond and Malvern Hill, and held them till supported by a brigade of troops from the 19th Corps, when they were relieved and returned to camp. Gen. Foster,

Me.; Isaac S. Brown, E, do., right shoulder;

After heavy fighting Saturday and Sauday, the rebels having been reinforced, Gen. Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, or the shoulder; The Portland Press has the following, which ing the evacuation of Martinsburg.

is a correct list of casualties in the 32d Maine be-

July 16th.
Co B—Serg Gilbert L Fiske, killed July 10; privates no signs of the rebels advancing further than Martinsburg. Simon Morgan, wounded in breast, slight, July 2d; Jos Richardson, do, July 14th. Co C—Privates E H Shaw, shoulder, June 24th, since Early are reported to have been reinforced and died; John McGee, do; Abner R Phelps, face, slight, are returning to make another raid. The imuly 24th.

Co D—Corp Wm H Mace, leg torn off by a shell, July

Co D—Corp Wm H Mace, leg torn off by a shell, July

2d. since died. 2d, since died.
Co E—Serg Fernando R Gould, wounded in hips by a

25th.

Co H—Private Ezra Cousins, arm and side, since died;
Charles Edwards, killed July 3d.

Co I—Private Edward J Hall, waist, June 24th; Al-The Georgia Compaign---Important Raid by Gen. Garrard---Sherman Gaining Ground. uel Lloyd, fugger, July 6th.

Co K—Private Horatio N Brown, thigh, June 25th, since died; Sergt Hiram Hodgdon, arm, June 25th; Corp Geo W Stevens, leg, July 15th; Lieut S G Dorman, severely bruised by shell, July 22d. has been successful in destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta. The pub-

> number of horses were captured.
>
> Our losses in the recent battles will foot up something less than 2000. We have found over 1000 dead rebels, which, with the usual number of wounded, make their

receive its full share of credit. Surgeon Mitchell tion favorable.

success, especially that performed by the 2d (Griffin's) brigade, composed of the 6th, 9th, 11th New Hampshire, 31st and 32d Maine, 58th Mass., 2d Maryland, and 2d New York, mounted rifles. but little benefit to the Confederacy, even should The 31st Maine, commanded by Colonel White, one of the bravest and most efficient officers, charged up the embankment in advance of any

NEW YORK, July 26. The Army of the Poto-

Threatened Rebel Raid---Harper's Ferry still in our Possession---Reocupation of Martins-

the following particulars of a tragical and distressing incident which recently occurred in the town of Oxford in this State.

and thought he would punish him for them. Near by was a vat containing water, which, not more than once a month is more than blood warm. It

St. Louis, Mo., July 26. The Democrat's Sf. by was a vat containing water, which, not more than once a month is more than blood warm. It

the purpose of rinsing out the flannels. By Louis, Mo., July 20. The Democrat's St. Louis, Mo., July 20. The Democrat's St. Louis, Mo., July 20. The Democrat's St. Joseph despatch says large numbers, including Robinson, not having the slightest idea that the water in the vat was more than lukewarm, soused his cousin into it. It happened that the vat had just been filled with scalding water, and the little fellow was so badly injured that he survived but thirty hours. Young Robinson was arrested and the survived but thirty hours. Young Robinson was arrested and the survived but the survived but

It appears the the city. Oth tacking the rel before there is NASHVILLE, ceived from a two battles in

destroyed exce

From Sherma Cut but one-Killed--The

greater portion All the prison that the rebel ( Gen. Rosseau Marietta. His any during the so captured 800 same number thirty-one mile stores, cotton, at various poin gomery Railro

From the Arm New York, was heavy and ing on the 26t vals, in the dire that point for tended to adva-

From the Upp treat a Skill ( 1200---Rebo BALTIMORE. Gen. Crook ful retreat fro nunished his n killed, wounde undoubtedly in Gen. Averill

injured, end a Mulligan is un The particular tle, which took fighting we infi but in the disor many prisoner From Gen. She Battle Estim-ually Being I LOUISVILLE, ly, late Mayor the front, whi

reports of Frid 16th, and 17th rebel dead. W Among the prisonel down. Th the field by the loss of the rebe wounded and m Atlanta is in p desire to enter hours he could NEW YORK, ta is being grad intrench as the

cessful result

leading from A

Hood to evacua will not be take a regular siege From Gen. 6 North Side of ARMY OF PO a day or two a enemy, and cau vance on Richin intended. A fe mediately with and sent across

six yesterday n with a battery A long line soon drove the they were hotly 1st division mo my's line, and drove them from The enemy f oupied strong w Our troops for their front and

the entire force guns taken w same captured Bluff last May front in the aft Hancock, and v enemy. He seeing's work. Late from Cha New York, the 21st state Charleston har

the North with

ed it was expec

Fort Sumter

tive bombards damage has rest so kept up. prisoners on M. abilty by shelli Gen. Foster scare in Savant the obstruction which was div and were in the

Active Slege HEADQUARTE 10 o'clock A. pated, namely the rebel fort Picket firing w at the time t were still eng dirt were thr more than an once charged second line of ber of prisone of the dirt ba state that only As soon as

and 5th corps Prisoners s their front; th The prisoner out of sight. they were bu in two days I blow them ur HEADQUART P. M. Reporting of the en Our losses nen were of the rebels, The troops the 18th supp

opened on our

Firing is st crals Grant a are at the fro NEW YORK,

# Augusta, Thursday, Aug 4, 1864. Terms of the Maine Farmer.

OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS AS QUICK AS COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over Fifty Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance o its failure has been known. We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from EMINEST PHYSICIANS.

who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-emine It does not Dry Up a Cough!

TWO OR THREE DOSES Vill invariably Cure Tickling in the Thront. A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most STUBBORN COUGH.

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeab to the taste and may be administered to children of any age.

In case of CROUP we will guarantee a Cure, it taken in seaso NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT! It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS: And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" he above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this nowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure or it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist nown, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certifiates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
GEO. C. GOODWIN, BOSTON, 
W. F. PHILLIPS, PORTLAND, 
Agents.

DORR & CRAIG, Augusta, C. F. POTTER, " J. A. JACKSON & CO., Hallowell and Gardiner. 190934

Writes Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Pianist (who has tested it thoroughly by use in his Concerts,) "worthy of the high praise it has received, and

said Augusta, east of the river, use of Lewis, Egra and Elizabeth in the north line of land of the heirs of Lewis, Egra and Elizabeth Allen at a point seven rods westerly from Bangor street, thence running northerly parallel with Bangor street four rods, thence southerly parallel with Bangor street to said Allen land, and thence easterly on said Allen land four rods to the bound begun at; and the consideration of said mortgage having been broken I give this notice for the purpose of forelosing the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

EZRA K. ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1864. TO PRODUCE DEALERS:

In quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly prized," writes Mr. WM. MASON, the well-known planist, adding, "that the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them." GREGORY & ALLEN Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets, BOSTON, MASS.,
AGENTS for receiving direct from the Farmers of New Jersey THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISMENTS OF INDUSTRY

and produce generally. FOR SALE TO DEALERS ONLY. CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, ETC.,

respectfully solicited. References in Boston: Burn Brothers & Co, Jso. Gilbert Jr. & Co., Wm. Underwood & Co. 3634 NEW STORE: NEW GOODS::

And Musiciaus who have examined these Organs, and often submitted them to severs tests."

\*\*\* Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail to any address.

WARROOMS—No 274 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; No.

7 Mercer Street, New York. The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has leased the New and Elegant Store, corner of Bridge and Water streets, Augusta, Maine, which he has recently furnished with an entire new stock of To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Keanebec.

The Pertuon of Thomas Eloaso, Administrator on the estate of Beojamin 8. Leighton, J. te of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about seven hundred dollars; that said deceased died selzed and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Belgrade, and described as follows, viz.—The homests of farm of the deceased. That an advantagement offer he here gade to him for each case that of

HATS, CAPS, FURS & ROBES, All of my goods have just been purchased, and they comprise a choice selection from the New York and Boston markets. UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS of every description constantly on hand. The subscriber trusts that his long experience in the business, and a strict attention to the demands of the Public, will secure him a share of their patronage. Cash Paid for Shipping Furs.

CHARLES G. HUNT, 23 Corner Bridge and Water Sts., Augusta, Me.

FARM FOR SALE IN CHINA.

The farm owned by the subscriber is offered for sale at a bargain. Said Farm is situated within a mile and a half of China Village, and consists of 175 acres, suitably divided into good mowing and tillage land. The buildings are in good repair, and consist of a brick two story dwelling-house, barn 45 by 72, stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings. Fifty tons of hay were but the present season. It is well supplied with good water—a never-failing spring being within 20 rods of the house. Terms liberal and made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.

A. M. NELSON.

China, Aug. 1, 1864.

Send for a Circular to the LOWE PRESS CO.,

6m22

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my Farm, situated one mile from withthrop Village, on the road leading from Augusta. Said farm contains about one hundred acres of land, with a good supply of Wood and Water. The land is new and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a good Barn, 35 by 36, and shoul 160 young thrifty apple trees. I will sell the whole admined the Barn, Orchard and most of the Wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, picasanity and conveniently incated the wood of the wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, picasanity and conveniently incated with the supplemental of the wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, picasanity and conveniently incated with the supplemental of the wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, picasanity and conveniently incated with the supplemental of the wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, picasanity and conveniently incated with the supplemental of the wood o

LOST or stolen from the undersigned, a note of hand for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$125) payable on demand, with interest; James P. Jones, maker. Payable to Charles L. Austin. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for said Note, as payment has been stopped.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864. MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSI-

uch as are not approved. Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solicited. 3m22 H. PACKARD.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on MONOAY, September 5th, and continue eleven weeks, under TO OWNERS OF HORSES. the instruction of

MONDAY, September 5th, and continue eleven weeks, under the instruction of NATHANIEL T. TRUE. A. M., of Bethel.

From the former success of Mr. True in this Institution, and his well known reputation as a teacher, Students may be confident of rn interesting and profitable term.

It is very desirable that Students should commence with the first week of the term.

For particulars enquire of Hon W. Wilcox, or the Secretary.

Monmouth, July 27, 1864.

Gw33

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
AND FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL TERM will commence MONDAY, August 8th.
Students will be admitted to any class in the Seminary College
or Normat Course for which they are prepared.
Send for Circular.
Kent's Hill, July 14, 1864.
3w33

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of RUFUS HILL, late of Belgers, in the Coarty of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the kstate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM H. GOODWIN,
July 25, 1864. 34\* RUFUS K. STUART. WATERVILLE ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM will commence August 23d, and continu leven weeks.

J. W. LAMB, PRINCIPAL.

Waterville, July 13, 1864.

5w32 THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOK

Which meets the Student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the Elements of Music and of the Keyboard, and conducts him through the details of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedials, &c., to a full mastery of the instrument. In parts, each \$1.75. Complete \$4. Sent postpaid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 32 217 Washington Street, Boston.

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, ETC., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

A FARM of 50 or 100 acres, situated on or near the sea-shore between Portland and the Kennebec river. Any one having such a farm for sale will do well to address a line to the under-

THE Charter the BANK OF WINTHROP having been surrendered in compliance with a law approve t March 25, 1863, notice is hereby given that the liability of said Bank to redeem its bills will expire on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866.

D. STANLEY, Cashier.
12w25

Winthrop, May 27, 1864. 3000 ROLLS NEW STYLE PAPER HANGINGS,

Just received and for sale by Mest End Kennebec Bridge.

West End Kennebec Bridge.

2 1600 Bbis. in store and to arrive. Fresh ground Double Extra and Extra Family Flour from St. Louis and Western Mills. For sale low for cash.

HOLWAY & STANLEY.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

The Greatest Opportunity ever Presented

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C., &C.,

To be Sold at One Dollar Each, without

303 Brondway, New York.

the country, and can be relied upon as giving decided relief. and Delaware per weekly steamers,
PEACHES, WATER-MELONS, APPLES, SWEET POTATOES ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE. NOT THWART IT. The formula originated with a Physician of high standing and

It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken Inquire for Circular at any druggist's.

GILMAN BROTHERS. 100 Milk Street, Boston, Proprietors.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

The LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals.

by using them. Cards, Bili Heads, Circulars, Labeis, &c., can

THE MAMMOTH FARM,

718 ACRES,
Located in Stetson, still for sale. For particulars see March
numbers of this paper, or enquire of the subscriber on the premlises. M. E. RICE.

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

For valuable information on the subject of BELLS, send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's self-seting patented rotary hangings, either in this country or in Europe.

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, 3m31 No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

USE SHAW'S HORSE POWDERS
And your Horse can be cured of that Cough, Cold or the
Heaves.
This article has an extensive sale in the eastern part of the
State, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking
the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials
can be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cures
it has produced.

Manufactured only by
J. S. INGRAHAM, Druggist,
Bangor, Maine.

CHARLES F. POTTER, General Agent for Augusta and cinity.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of ENOS FOSTER, late of Readfield, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from July 11th, 1864, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the house of Willard Goldbern, in Somerville, Lincoln County, on SATURDAY the fifth day of November, next. for that purpose, ANSON B. BOWLES, WILLARD GOLDER.

July 19, 1864.

AGENTS WANTED.

Salary \$50 per Month,

L. L. TODD & CO.,

AUGUSTA, ME. PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW ENGLAND.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-parinership heretofore existing between David Golder, J. D. Carlisle, and myself, in the name and style of D. GOLDER & CO., in the Spool Manufacturing Business. at Belgrade Mills, is this day dissolved; and that the subscriber will not be holden for any debts hereafter contracted in the mame of said firm.

P. J. AUSTIN.

Belgrade, July 25, 1864.

PORTLAND & KENNEBC RAILROAD.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, April 25th, 1864, Trains leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston, 8.45 A. M. Augusta, 5.30 and 11.00 A. M. Portland for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendali's Mills and kowhegan, 1.10 P. M. Portland for Bath Augusta, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and kowhogan, 1.10 P. M. Portland for Bath and Augusta, 8.15 P. M. Augusta for Waterville, Kendall's Mills, and Skowhegan, 4.10 P. M.

P. M.
Passengers for stations on the Androscoggin Railroad will change cars at Brunawick.
The 1.10 train from Portland connects at Kendall's Mills with the Maine Central icaliroad for Bangor, &c., arriving the same stage Connections.

Stage Connections.

Stage leave Bath for Rockland at 9.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. Leave Augusta for Belfast at 4.00 P. M. Skowhegan for Anson, Solon, &c. at 6.10 P. M.

Thorough tickets for all the stations on this and the Andrescoggin Relirond can be procured in Boston at the Eastern or Boston & Maine stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY between Skowhegan and Portland and Boston.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Supt.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.

STEAMERS. Bemi-Weekly Line. THE splendid and fast Steamships "LOCUST POINT," Capt. HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SEERWOOD, will, until further HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SHERWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 2 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, and and comfortable routs for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and State-rouss.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or, passage, apply to

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York. Drc. 5, 1862.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEADQUARTERS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, July 20th, 1864. General Order, No. 27.

I.—The anticipated call of the President for 500,000 volunteers, for one year's service, has been made, and he announces a draft immediately after September 8th next, to fill the quota of each locality then found deficient, and such draft will necessarily be had for deficiencies under all or either of the three last calls of October, February and March last, if any are found then to write.

October, February and March last, if any are found then to exist.

II.—Provost Marshals will make the apportionment under this call in due time, upon the various Cities, Towns and Plantations.

III.—Maine's quota will amount to the aggregate of calls upon it of October and February last, and in detail the same, except so far as the total of each enrollment by the Provost Marshal's sis changed in their respective localities.

IV.—The brief torm of service required of troops under this cail, with the liberal Bounties from State and General Governments, and credits for longer periods of enlistments, will, it is hoped, insure the filling of this State's quota with volunteers.

V.—The organization of the one hundred days' men as contemplated by the Governor's Proclamation and General Order No.

hoped insure the filling of this State's quota with volunteers.

V—The organisation of the one hundred days' men as contemplated by the Governor's Proclamation and General Order No.

24, of the 13th inst., will not be undertaken; the War Department electing to unite the efforts of the State, apon the enlistment of men for not less than one year's service.

VI.—The names of persons in the Navy hitherto omitted, should be returned forthwith to this Office by the Municipal authorities of their residence, that credit may be secured upon this call.

VII.—General Order No. 25, of the 18th instant, is herewith promulgated.

VII—General Order No. 25, of the 18th instant, is herewith promulgated.

I. The State Bounty of \$300 will be paid to men enlisting prior to the Draft, as substitutes for those who are enrolled and liable thereto, as well as those who are are not, provided the Cities, Towns and Plantations to which the volunteers are credited, have failed their quotas under the call of the President, in October last.

11. Men not enrolled nor liable to Draft, are at liberty to furnish volunteers as their representatives, from those persons 11. Men not enrolled nor liable to Draft, are at liberty to drunish volunteers as their representatives, from those persons who are enrolled and liable to draft as well as others, and the places of residence of the Volunteers thus liable, will be credited for them upon their quorus. Volunteers not liable, and not residing in this Etate, may be credited any locality chosen by their principals.

siding in this Etate, may be credited any locality chosen by their principals.

III. Persons not liable to enrolment, having no residence in this State, can entiat for whom and where they please, and can receive the State Bounty of \$300, if the piaces to which they are credited have filled their October quotas.

IV. Men liable to Draft, are not at liberty to farmish as substitutes those who are also thus tiable; only those who are also thus tiable; and receive State Bounty as Substitutes for enrolled men. To recapitulate.

1st. \$300 State Bounty to representative volunteers.

2d. \$300 State Bounty to representative volunteers.

2d. These Bounties not payable unless the October quota of the place to which these volunteers are credited, is previously filled.

iled. 4th. Representative volunteer may be enrolled men as well

4th. Representative volunteer may be enrolled men as well as men not l'able to draft.

5th. Volunteer substitutes for enrolled men must be those not themselves liable to draft,—auch as aliens, those under 20 years of age, Volunteers discharged after two years' service, &c. 6th. Men residing in this Btate, liable to draft, whether enrolled or not, if eministing as substitutes, must be credited to the places of their residence, as also must all volunteers who have a residence in this State.

7th. The foregoing applies to volunteer emissments for three years unless sconer discharged; and also to emissioners for one year and two years, except the bounties which are specified below.

low.

8th. No premiums paid for any enlistments.

VIII.—Enlistments in the Army or Navy for one year's service, entitle the volunteer to \$100 State Bounty, and \$100 Government Bounty; for two years' service \$200 each, from State and United States; for three year's servive \$300 each from same. Earolled men or their substitutes will receive no Government Bounts. ounty.

1X—Due credit will be given upon the present call for enlist-

ments for terms of service exceeding one year.

X—Under War Department Order No. 227, of the 9th instant, (just received,) for recruiting in certain of the States in rebellion, suitable persons will be authorized by the Governor upon due suitable persons will be authorised by the Governor upon due recommendation, to engage in that service in behalf of such Citics, Towns and Plantations, and associations of enrolled men and others as may elect thus to fill their quotas and procure substitutes. Reimbursement of authorized State Bounies for volunteers thus obtained, will be made as soon as the State is credited at the Adjintant General's Office in Washington, with such enlistments, and the requisite rolls and papers are filed in this office.

XI.—The procurement of representative volunteers and substitutes for enrolled men being a matter of individual responsibility, and personal obligation, parties are at liberty to make such contracts as their interests demand; but recruiting expenses iscurred in this State by Municipal authoritities in their official capacity to fill the quotas of the respective cities, towas and plansations is limited by law to \$25 for each recruit.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief.

33

\*\*TANEGLI-MENT AND PLANTA\*\*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Third District of Maine,
All persons enrolled who claim that they are not liable

All persons enrolled who claim that they are not liable to draft on accouns of
1st, ALINAGE,
2nd, NON-RESIDENCE,
3rd, OVER-AGE,
4th, PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY of such a
degree as to render them not proper subjects for enrollment
under the law and regulations, may at any time appear before
the Board of Eurollment and present their claims, with a view
of having their names stricken from the enrollment list.
Persons who are cognisant of any other persons liable to
military duly whose names have been omitted by the proper
enrolling officers, are requested to notify the Board, in order
that their names may be added to the lists.
All civil officers, clergymen, and other prominent citizens are
invited to present evidence, or appear at all times before the
Board, and point out errors in the lists, and give such information and revision of the same.
It is heighly desirable to make the enrollment lists as perfect
as possible, and all persons are carnestly requested to assist the
Board in their labor.

WILLE FARM FOR SALE.

MILK FARM FOR SALE.

The above farm, containing over one hundred and ten acres of land, is situated upon the road leading from Lewiston Falls to Wickery's Mills," about one and one half miles from the toll bridge.

need remodeling.) It can not be exceeded in Androseoggin County.

Ten cows and two horses were kept last winter, and the same number are now being summered. At least fifteen head of cattle can be wintered upon the hay now being cut. In any good year, like the preser i, from thirty to thirty-five tons of hay may be safely reckoned upon.

Connected with the farm is a very desirable "milk route," which is paying more than 12 per ceal. upon the price now asked for the farm, stock, crops and farming tools.

There is also a good orchard and wood enough for all the wants of the farm.

The farm will be sold alone or in connection with the hay, growing crops, stock, milk-route, carts, wagons, &c., &c., &c., In the last case possession will be given immediately, otherwise not until the crops are secured.

For terms apply upon the premises or to

A. C. MITCHELL,

As Fortland.

Aubura, July 15, 1864.

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal coro'.

TERMS: Fifty Dollars for Season Service. Seventy-five Dollars to Warrant.

Season to commence May 1st, ending August 15th. Note or the money required in all cases at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and one dollar per week to pasture.

vis.

\$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old.
25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old.
15 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for competition. Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest Knox Colt of any age—three to start.

### THOS. S. LANG.

HUSSEY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOWS:

These Plows run very steady, hold easy, and have long been celebrated for their abportor turning capacity, easy draft, strength, and durability.

The castings are all polished and the whole finished up in superior style of workmanship.

Testimonials, prices, &c., sent gratis on application.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

From Sherman's Army--All the Rallroads Cut but one--The Rebel Gen. Hood reported Killed--The Result of Rosseau's Raid.

New York, July 27. The Herald's Nashville despatch of the 26th says we have not yet occupied Atlanta. It is believed here that we have done better than that and are keeping lead's or may in the city.

To Richmond between James River and White Oak Swamp are strongly defended.

On the evening of the 27th Merritt's cavalry gained an important point, but on the morning of the 28th he was furiously attacked by three brighades of infantry. Merritt then fell back upon his reserves, who then fired and charged on the

Hood's army in the city.

There has been no fighting since the 224. Gen.
Gresham was wounded in the engagement of Friday and passed through here yesterday, going

All the railroads running out of Atlanta are destroyed except the Macon.

It appears that there is no disposition to occupy Other things can be done beside attacking the rebel works. Some days may clapse new and important position on the night of the

two battles in front of Atlanta we destroyed the greater portion of the enemy's best two corps. All the prisoners captured on the 22d and 23d

From the Army of the Potomac---Rebel Dem-onstrations on Gen. Foster.

that point for several days, suspecting that we in-tended to advance on Richmond from that direc-

From the Upper Potomac---Gen. Crook's Re-trent a Skillful Onc---Our Loss from 1000 to 1200---Rebel loss Heavy. dispatch from Frederick says: Gen. Crook is said to have effected a very skillful retreat from before a force double his own in

numbers, and in subsequent stands is said to have punished his pursuers quite severely.

Our loss is estimated at from 1000 to 1200 in willed, wounded and missing. Martinsburg is undoubtedly in possession of the enemy.

Gen. Averill I now learn with certainty is un-

injured, and at the head of his cavalry. Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed. The particulars which I obtain of Sunday's batth took place between Bunker Hill and Winchester, lessen its importance. In the actual fighting we inflicted as much loss as we sustained. but in the disorder of the retreat we lost a good

wounded and missing foots up 3120. hours he could establish his headquarters there. New York, July 27. The Tribune's dispatch There says the Government dispatches state that Atlanta is being gradually invested by our troops, who intrench as they progress. Intelligence of a successful result of the cavalry raid on the road leading from Atlanta to Meson is heading from the Me leading from Atlanta to Macon is hourly expect- from Cherbourg. The Niagara was cruising off

The enemy fell back on reinforcements who oc-

Late from Charleston—Continued Bombard—
Mem tof Fort Sumter.

New York, July 29. The Palmetto Herald of the 21st states that Admiral Dahlgren has left for Charleston harbor. The Vermont would sail for the North within a week, and after being repair.

the North within a week, and after being repaired it was expected she would be stationed at Norfolk as a receiving ship.

The Confederate loan was two cents higher, Fort Sumter was undergoing another destruc-tive bombardment from our batteries, and serious from the venture on an invasion of the North.

prisoners on Morr's Island progresses, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their abilty by shelling the buildings.

Gen. Foster's late expedition created a great scare in Savannah. The rams were moved down to the obstructions in the river, and Gen. Johnston sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah, which was diverted at Augusta to John's Island.

An engagement took place on the 14th of Fake

of the dirt badly bruised. These rebel prisoners state that only about a dozen of their regiment, a passed, and his recovery certain.

out of sight. One of the prisoners stated that they were busy mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow them up, but we got the start of them.

Interval 1 and antidotes for disease, when vary and that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, July 30th—P. M. Reports just in say that we have posses-

Operations on the North Bank of the James River---Our Cavalry Defeat the Rebels and Carry Malvern Hill.

John S. Boothby of Portland

before there is a general movement.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27. Information received from an officer at the front says that in Gen. Rosseau and staff arrived last night from

that the rebel Gen. Hood was killed on the 22d. Marietta. His raid was the most successful of any during the war. His total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2000 rebels and killed and wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules and about the same number of contrabands. He destroyed thirty-one miles of railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, &c., and thirteen railroad depots at various points along the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad.

NEW YORK, July, 28. The Herald's dispatch from the Army of the Potomae says that there was heavy and rapid artillery firing all the morning on the 26th, and volleys of musketry at intervals, in the direction of the front of Gen. Foster, on the North bank of James river.

The rebels have been heavily reinforcing at

BALTIMORE, July 28. The American's special

From Gen. Sherman---Rebel loss in Friday's Battle Estimated at 12,000---Atlanta Grad-unlly Being Invested.

16th, and 17th corps, that our men buried 3221 rebel dead. We captured 1000 prisoners 1100 seriously wounded, and 11 stands of colors .-Among the prisoners are 33 officers, from a Colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebels. Gen. Logan estimates the loss of the rebels at 12,000. Our loss in killed, Atlanta is in plain view. Gen. Sherman does not desire to enter Atlanta at present, though in two and Queenstown 17th, arrived at New York Ju-

cd. There is no disposition yet on the part of Hood to evacuate. It is probable that the city will not be taken without a severe struggle or by

From Gen. Grant---Spirited Action on the North Side of the James River---The Enemy Repulsed and Four Guns Taken.

Concensure, and several members of Parliament, Mr. Spence of Liverpool and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America on the plea of humanity. North Side of the James River--- The Enemy Repulsed and Four Guns Taken.

ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 28. The arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundreds a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the acceptable, both sides being equally sanguine of

woods on the farther side of the field.

A long line of skirmishers was thrown out, who implied promise to support the motion at a more interview, Lord Palmerston having given a sort of

The enemy fell back on reinforcements who occupied strong works, built there two years ago. Our troops followed, taking up a position on their front and flank, and before this reaches you, the entire force may be captured or routed. The guns taken were four 24-pounders, Parrott's, marked May 29th, near Richmond, and are the same captured from the 18th corps at Drury's Bluff last May. Our loss was only half a dozen wounded, none severely. Gen. Grant rode to the

damage has resulted to some of the strongest por-tions of the Fort. The fire on Charleston was al-

which was diverted at Augusta to John's Island, and were in the fight of the 9th.

An engagement took place on the 14th at Foks between the allies and the Danish gunboats.

Carried.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 30, 10 o'clock A. M. The great event so long anticipated, namely, the explosion of the mine under the rebel fort in front of the 9th army corp, came off this morning at forty minutes past 4 o'clock. Picket firing was kept up all night, and, in fact, at the time the match was applied, skirmishers were still engaged on both sides. Volumes of dirt were thrown up, rising over 300 feet in the air, resembling an immense fountain of earth more than anything else. The 9th army corp at once charged the works, driving the rebels to their second line of entrenchments, and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were taken out

South Carolina one, now remains.

As soon as the explosion took place, 120 guns opened on our front, while musketry blazed in one continuous line of fire along the front of the 9th and 5th corps.

Deigoners say we completely surprised those in and 5th corps.

Prisoners say we completely surprised those in their front; they being mostly asleep at the time.

The prisoners also state that there were four guns in the fortifications, which were buried far the prisoners also state that there were four guns in the fortifications, which were buried far in the fortifications, which were buried far in the fortifications, instead of discardance of the prisoners also state that there were four guns in the fortifications, which were buried far in fact a greater more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of medicines than had ever been felt before. Physicians, instead of discardance in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries.

sion of the entire first line of the rebel works, with large number of prisoners.

ades of infantry. Merritt then fell back upon his reserves, who then fired and charged on the rebels, driving them in confusion. At the same time a heavy fight occurred with Gregg's division, by which we lost one gun, but soon recovered our lost ground, capturing some

colors and prisoners.

Kautz is in possession of Malvern Hill.

Gibbon's infantry relieved the cavalry after the fight, skirmished with the enemy, and took up a

Rebel Cavalry Raid in Penusylvania---Cham-bersburg Sacked and Burned---Retreat of the Marauders. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 30. A large force of rebel cavalry entered Chambersburg, this morning at three o'clock. Gen. Couch is at Carlisle. Gov. Curtin has arrived here. The citizens are

arming, and every effort will be made to repel the HARRISBURG, July 30. A conversation with a entleman attached to a newspaper establishment t Chambersburg, who left there at eight o'clock this A. M., reveals the following facts:

People at Chambersburg received information
yesterday of the approach of the rebels. Business men commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night most of the valuable

merchandize was sent far beyond the reach of the At three o'clock this afternoon the rebel force, numbering 800 mounted infantry reached Chambersburg and encamped on the Fair grounds. This force was met a short distance from Merersburg by a small party of troops from Carlisle barracks, who fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming numbers of the invaders.

Gen. McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they entered Chambersburg. He made proclamation, demanding \$100,000 in gold.

It was of course impossible to comply.

An order was issued to fire the court house, town hall, and bank buildings. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding Parties of soldiers, having sacked the several drug stores, manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, making as many dif-ferent fires, which soon united in one grand con-

Speedily the scene became appalling by the erackling and roaring of the flames and shricks of women. Panic-stricken and suffering children, with the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror. Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valua-

to see the flames get under proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle and hurriedly took the St. Thomas LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27. Major L. W. Kelly, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the front, which place he left Monday night. He reports of Friday's fight in front of the 15th, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the reports of Friday's fight in front of the 15th, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the and hurriedly took the St. Thomas road, with Averill in pursust.

A train heavily laden with commissary stores was despatched from this city this morning to wants of Chambersburg to relieve the present wants of

homeless women and children, who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods. Foreign News.

There is no political news of importance.

Chichester, and several members of Parliament,

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

enemy, and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force of two rebel divisions was imarose the government would gladly avail itself of The London Herald says Mr. Mason has had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston. He was introduced by Mr. Lindsay. The interview was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Mr. Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in Parliament is said to have been the result of the interview. Lord Palmerston having given a sort of

drove them from their guns into the woods capturing 50 or 60 prisoners, 4 guns, and a quantity while attempting a landing at Dalbeck and Fredericshaven.

wounded, none severely. Gen. Grant rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with General Hancock, and viewed the position occupied by the enemy. He seemed well pleased with the morning work.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Bremen from Southampton July 20th, passed Cape Race on the 30th.

A vessel arrived at Liverpool reports meeting the Florida June 5th in lat. 22 N., long. 41 W., long. 41 W., long. 42 W., long. 45 W., long. 45 W., long. 47 W., long. 46 W., prignores for America from the

session of Fooks on the 18th. It is an island on The work of erecting residences for the rebel the west coast of Schleswig, and was in possession prisoners on Morris Island progresses, though the of the allies.

Active Siege Operations Commenced at Petersburge—The Rebel Works Mined and Blown Up—Charge of the 9th and 18th Corps—Two Lines of Rebel Entrenchments

Gen. Chamberlain. We learn by a letter to Adj. Gen. Hodsdon, that the crisis of Gen. Chamberlain.

ber of prisoners, some of whom were taken out of the dirt badly bruised. These rabel prisoners friends in Maîne that his danger is considered

ing them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be detion as any with which we can fill our columns.

men were obliged to cross an open field to reach the rebels.

The troops engaged were the 9th corps, with the 18th supporting them, the 3d and 5th being held in reserve.

Firing is still going on with great fury. Generals Grant and Meade, with the corps Generals, are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

Operations on the North Bank of the Laws.

MOZAMBIQUES and other Dress Goods at 17 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents.

Nice heavy Autumn and Spring Goods at 45 cents.

A large stock of HOOP SKIRTS in Duplex and Common make just riceived.

34 WHEELER & HOBSON.

CABINET ORGANS. [Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mulliken & Co., and F. Davis.] 5 (Condia | Mulliken & Co., and F. Davis. |
Flour.	\$11.00 to 15.50	Clear Salt Pork.	18.00 to 20.00	
Rye Meai.	180 to 2.00	Mutton,	14 to 16	
Rye Meai.	180 to 2.00	Chickens,	16 to 20	
Rye,	107 to 2.00	Cleese,	18 to 20	
Cora.	180 to 185	Clover seed,	18 to 20	
Cora.	180 to 185	Clover seed,	18 to 20	
Cota.	25 to 3.00	Cleese,	18 to 20	
Cota.	90 to 1 to 180			
Potatoes,	20 to 2.25	Lime,	1.25 to 1 to 180	
Potatoes,	2.00 to 2.25	Lime,	1.25 to 1 to 180	
Putter	100 to 125	Pulled Wool,	180 to 50	
Rutter	3 to 40	Sheep Skins	150 to 20	
Eggs,	25 to 27	Califskins,	150 to 29	
Lard,	20 to 24	LambSkins	150 to 29	
Round Hog, \$12 00 to 15 00	Wood, hard,	\$8 50 10.25		
Round Hog, \$12 00 to 15 00	Wood, soft,	\$3 00 to \$500		
Cota.	Cota.	Cota.	Cota.	Cota.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S

"IT IS THE UNIVERSAL OPINION

"THE CABINET ORGAN,"

Writes Mr. NICHOLSON, the able critic of the New York World, "is quite an inprovement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years since, and its successor, the Harmonium, as a Concert Grand Plano of to-day is over the imperfect Planos in

"TRULY A CHARMING INSTRUMENT."

SURE TO FIND ITS WAY

INTO

EVERY HOUSEHOLD

OF

TASTE AND REFINEMENT.

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT

FOR

THE TEMPLE SERVICE,

THE CABINET ORGAN

IS

CERTAINLY SUPERIOR

IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

Says the Boston Advertiser, adding, "This is not only our opin-

UNIVERSAL VERDICT OF THE ORGANISTS

advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of seven hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Adminis-trator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

THOMAS EDDRED.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, MASS.
MASON BROTHERS, New YORK.
4weep34

Which can possible afford its moderate expense.

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864.
The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep. Shotes. Hogs. Veals.

Last week, 1013 5070 400 850 500
This week, 2223 7294 200 900 550
One year ago, July 22, 1836 6925 200 300 300 THE MUSICAL PROFESSION." PRICES. Says Mr. FRY, the distinguished Musical Critic of the New York Tribune, "that Messrs, MASON & HAMLIN have suc-ceeded in making a better small instrument" than any other of the Organ kind; "that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe." -First qual. 12,00 @ 13,00 ) Per 100 lbs. on the total 8 sound do. 11,00 @ 12.00 } weight of hide, tallow, Taird do. 8.00 @ 10.75 } and dressed beef. Extra \$13,50 @ \$14,50; premium, \$15,00.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Working Oxen—none. Milch Cows—\$52 @ \$50; extra, \$55 @ 65; ordinary, \$23 Mich Color - \$1 @ \$11 per head.

Feat Calves - \$4 @ \$11 per head.

Sheep - \$0 @ \$1 \nabla b on live weight, sheared; lambs \$4 @ \$6 75 each.

Hides - 10 \nabla 11 \nabla c. Calf Skins - 25 or 2,50c @ 3,25. Tallow - 110 \nabla c.

Petts - 50c @ 75c; Lambs' \$1.50.

Stores - Wholesalc, - @ 10c \nabla b.; retail, 11 @ 12c.

Fat hogs 11\, live weight.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES. 

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

No cattle were reported from Maine this week.

At Cambridge 1425 head of cattle this week, against 601 last week. The drouth has affected the market, causing farmers to sell off large numbers of cattle. The best lots were taken at last week prices, after which buying slackened and prices were 10 If hess than lasts week. One or two lots of superior steers were sold as high as 15 cents.

At Brighton a large number of cattle were in the yards there for several weeks previous. Extra beef is scarce and prices are high. As to prices No. 1 beef actually costs full ½ If the more than last week, No. 2 about the same, and Nos. 3 and 4 from 500 to \$1 If 100 lbs. less than one week ago, and pretty much all the cattle are disposed of, or, to state prices more definitely, they range from 10 to 13c If 1b; occasionally falling to 8c for very ordinary heifers and cows, and going up to 15 cis. for superior lots.

or lots.

STORE CATTLE. With the exception of a few stores there re no "stores" at market. Cows are selling at from \$12 to \$16 re no "stores" at market. Cows are selling at from \$12 to \$15 er head lower than a mouth ago.

VEALS, are from 4 to 5 cts per 1b lower at Fancuii Hall, and utchers say droves must have their prices on calves.

DROVES OF SHEEP FROM MAINE. ble and elegant public and private buildings were DROVES OF SHEEP FROM MAINE.

D P Alhen 52, J Frost 160, J Abbott 129 A Hollis 125, J A
Judkins 350, I Richardson 127, Mr. Coontes 60.

At market 7292 sheep and lambs, or 2000 more than last
week. Prices are from 60e to \$1, per head lower than last
week. Lambs range from \$4,00 to \$5,75 per head. Old
Sheep at from 60e to \$6 per lb.

LIVE POULTRY. At Cambridge about 300 hens and chickens, with a few turkers. Prices 60e for hens, \$1,00 to \$1.50 for
the turkeys. The town was fired at a' out 11 o'clock in the orenoon. The rebels remained just long enough

> PORTLAND MARRET. PORTLAND, July 30, 1864.
>
> APPLES. Green & bbl (new crop) \$6.00 @ 8 00, Sliced, & 14@ 15. BUTTER. Country & 1b 35@40, Choice Table 40@45, Store BUTTER. Country & ib 35@40, Choice Table 40@45, Store 35@40.
>
> BEANS. Marrow & bush \$3 00@3 20, Pea \$2 75@3 00, Blue | Pod \$2 50@2 75.
>
> CHEESE. Vermont & ib new 20@21c; New York 20@21.
>
> GRAIN. Bye \$2,00@2 10, oats 1,00c@\$1,10, South yellow coro, 1.78. corn mixed 1 70 @1 73, barley nominal shorts, per ton \$41@\$43; fine feed \$43@47.
>
> HAY. Hay & net ton, pre-sod \$24.
>
> HIDES & SKINS. Western, 21@27, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Oalf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.
>
> PRODUCE. Beef & quarter & ib. 11c@14c; Eggs, 20@27; Potatoes & blob. 5.00 @5.25; Chickens, 35@40; Lamb, 16@18; Turkey, 22@25; Gese, none; Veal, 12@41.
>
> WOOL. Fleece 90@1 00, Pulled 80@1 00, Pelts 1 50@2 00.
>
> —Price Current.

> BOSTON MARKET ... July 30. Flour—The market is firm and steady and the sales are been at \$9.25 @ \$9.50 for Western superfine; \$9.75 @ \$10,00 for common extras; \$ 10,50 @ \$11,50 for medium do.; 11 \$11,50 @ \$15,00 for good and choice brands, including verifies I. Louis vorite St. Louis.
> Conx—Western mixed, \$1,73 @ 1,74; Yellow, \$1,77 @
> 15 W bushel.
> Days—Northern and Canada 100 @ 110 W

thern and Canada, 1,00 @ 1,100 P bushel.

Flour—State and Western 15@25c lower—State 9.10 @ 10 25; this 10 10 @ 12.00; Western 9.10 @ 19 59. Southern firmer— ales at 19.50 @ 13 59. Canada 9.75@14.75. Wheat—4 @ 55 better. Milwaykie club 2.24@2 40; amber Wheat—4 @ 5c better. Milwaukie ole Milwaukie 246 @ 252; red winter Wester Corn—Mixed Western 1.56 @ 158. Oats—Cangla 1.01 @ 1.02.

NEW YORK MARKET ......Aug. 1.

Northern and Canada, 1,00 @ 1,100 @ 0u Rys—2,25 W bushel. HAY—Saics of Eastern at \$28@\$30. Wook—Ficece and pulled Woot. 95 @ 1 20 W fb.

Special Notices. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTPING SYRUP. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Onderso, That notice be given by mobilishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the Sun. h Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Onderso, That notice be given by weeks successively prior to the Sun. h Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Onderso, That notice be given by wooks successively prior to the Sun. h Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, the Monday of July, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Onderso, That notice be given by weeks successively prior to the Sun. h Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, the Monday of August next, in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register. A long line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were hotly engaged, while a brigade of the 1st division moved around on the left of the energy line, and getting on their flank, charged, and true, but nothing is known as to the terms or concessions offered.

It is remarked that Denmark has proposed a true, but nothing is known as to the terms or concessions offered.

It is remorted that the Danes were repulsed

It is remorted that the Danes were repulsed to the parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings, and the parents can appreciate these blessings in a concessions offered.

an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a bution." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

The migrants to the South and West should be provided with OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. By the use of this remedy, during acclimation, or seasoning as it is called,

Attest: J. Burron, Register. TE migrants to the South and West should be provided with OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. By the use of this remedy, during acclimation, or seasoning as it is called, heir most fatal forms, and should not risk the change of climate without the protection which the Cholagogue affords.

weeks successively, and one held at Augusta, in said County, on the Armer of Augusta, that they may appear at Augusta, in said County, on the State of David Monday of July, 1864.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nervous Weskness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address

Jy33

Action To Invalidation of the county of Menselman and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address

JOSEPHET. INMAN,

STATION D, BILLE HOUSE,

New York City.

Attrue copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

34\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duranged to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address

JOSEPHET. INMAN,

STATION D, BILLE HOUSE,

New York City.

Attrue copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

34\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duranged to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address

JOSEPHET. INMAN,

STATION D, BILLE HOUSE,

New York City.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

34\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duranged to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

A true copy—Attest of the county of Kennebutken that truss is the received to any other wise.

It is the county of Kennebutken truss is the received to any other wise.

A true copy—Attest of the county of Kennebutken truss is the received to any other wise.

A true copy—Attest of the county of Kennebutken truss is the received to any other wise.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

In Belfast, July 26, Capt. Jacob H George, of Searsport, to dary L Henderson; 25th Levi II, Rogers to Fannie E. Robin-on, both of Searsport. In Freedom, Oshea P. Clark, of Unity, to Susan H. Penney. In Portland, John S. Milliken of Bath, to Henrietta Clark. In Cornish, Alden B. Sanbora, of Baldwin, to Elizabeth Chad-wers of Seberg.

In another column see two cupids from Speer's Vineyard in New Jersey. Look and read all about the wine. It is pure, dused in Churches for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in this country or Europe. Excellent for Females and weakly persons, ecw26

In Portland, John S. Milliken of Bath, to Henrietta Clark.
In Cornish, Alden B. Sanbora, of Baldwin, to Elizabeth Chadbur of Sebago.

In Bath, Clark B. Jewett to Olive I. Jewett, both of Westport;
John N. Rackliff of Georgetown, to Lectina G. McKinney, of Phipsburg.

ELBRIDGE G. GORDON, late of Mours Versoon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken thattrustby giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 25, 1864. 34\* ABRAM SMITH. In New York Hospital, Sergt. Daniel B. Morey Co. G, 9th
Me., formerly of Augusta, aged 28 years.
In Dixfield, July 13, George Evans, son of George B. and
Hannah Hchman, aged 10 months.
In Brownville, July 30, Richard Roberts, aged about 54 yrs.
In Sebec, July 28, Laban Harriman, aged about 52 yrs.
In Belgrade, July 10, Edward R., son of John and Sarah T.
Bachelder, aged 21 years, 8 months, 19 days.
In Liberty, July 26, of diptheria, Amy Jane, daughter of
Chester and Emeline Meservey, aged 10 years 11 mos., 11 days.
In Liberty, July 26, of diptheria, Vesta L., only child of Edward P. and Susan E Woodward, of Whitefield, aged 8 years,
3 months. [Mass. and Cal. papers please copy.]
In Readfield, July 3, Edward F., son of F. E. and C. W.
Brainard, aged 10 years 6 months.
In Mt. Vernon, July 6, Melinda, wife of Capt. S. Ladd, sged
56 years, 6 months 10 days.
In Readfield, June 9, Freddie L., son of the late Isaac Bowles
Esq. of Winthrop, aged 18 years, 3 months, 6 days.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC——

July 25, 1864.

34\* ABRAM SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been
duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ALRION,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
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in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
in the County of K

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

READFIELD CORNER HIGH SCHOOL. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 22d instant.

The Willage is retired, and removed from city attractions, quiet and still.

The willage is retired, and removed from city attractions, quiet and still.

Terms as usual in other High Schools, but varied according to the studies pursued—Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, &c., &c., &c.

STANWOOD & PATTERSON, Water St., Augusta.

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS AT COST!

VALUABLE JEWELRY.

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS,

Worth \$500,000!

regard to value,

And not to be paid until you know what you are to receive

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. 100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches,
100 Gold Watches,
200 Ladies' Watches,
8 500 Silver Watches,
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains,
1,000 Chatelain and Guard Chains,
4,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,
5,000 Gents' Breast and Scoaf Pins,
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets,
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings,
2,000 Chased Bracelets,
3,500 California Diamond Pins and Rings,
5,000 Solitare Sieeve Buttons and Studs,
5,000 Gold Thimbles,
5,000 Miniature Lockets,

JAUN.

JOHN B. ADAMS, of Winthrep,

Still remains at his old stand, repairing

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
I have been acquainted with Mr. ADAMS for the last fifteen years and can recommend him as being worthy of patronage.
About three years ago I enlisted in the army. I called on Mr. ADAMS and had him clean and repair my watch. I have served nearly three years, and my watch did not full to go one hour for the whole term of time. I am now at home on a short furlough—have called on Mr. Adams and had my watch cleaned, hoping it will go as long as the war will last, as I have reculisted for three years more.

A Observer,

A Observer,

A Observer,

I will say to soldiers who have enlisted and are coming out to the army, tney will do well to call on Mr. ADAMS and have their watches repaired before leaving; and returned soldiers will do well to call and have their watches repaired to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will get them done at reasonable prices.

Your respectfulty,

3w34 A SOLDIERT OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Mains, conveyed to me by her mort—which we will all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the convey the article r.med, or any other in leit of same value. In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the conveyed may be planted by VI—Yand of the same value. In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the conveyed and doing the basic warding the continuation worth as a nominal price, while all have y children was a certain lot of land in the planted by the planted warding the same value. They will be sent for \$1; should be a certain lot of land in the planted by the most of the planted by the most of the property of the planted by the most of the planted by the plant

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP. FOR FEMALES. A Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial. which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the

extensive practice. without the least danger to the most delicate constitution.

Many are Saving and Making Money

between the farm for sale will up which aigned, stating price, locality, &c.

C. C. ROBBINS,

United States Army,

JARVIS' HOSPITAL,

Baltimore, Md.

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$15.

A REMEDY has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letter's and certificates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling or sending for Circular. The Boston Pilot has the following:—"A radical cure for Drunkenness may be procured of DR. BEERS, No. 31 Easex Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the radical cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers of this city. We know of many who have the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use.

N. B. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient.

3m31\*

FOR CIRCULARS AND SPECIMENS ADDRESS

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.

Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary,

No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass
Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber in PLYMOUTH, on TUESDAY NIGHT, July 19th,

A DARK RED MARE,

(with a dash of gray bairs, 13 years old, Black Mane and Tail. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she or the thief may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

REUEL RICE.

38338 Plymouth, July 23, 1864.

WOOLEN WEAVERS WANTED. GOOD WOOLEN WHAVERS will find a pleasant shop and good may upon warrs work at the mills of the North Vascalboro' Manufacturing Company.

Also fifty young or middle aged men will find profitable employment through the autumn and winter.

THOS. S. LANG, Agent.

No. Vascalboro', July 15, 1864.

THE FALL TERM will commence TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864.
Board and other expenses as low as at other places. A supply of text-books will be kept by the Principal. For further particulars send for Circular.

Litchfield Cerner, July 30, 1864. Carry Malvers Hill.

New York, 31st. The Herald's correspondence from James River shows that our movements surprised Lee, who pushed troops precipitately from Petersburg and Richmond to near Deep Bottom, where they had a strong position. All the roads STRAY COLTS.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, July 23d, two yearling Horse Colts—one of them light sorrel—the other red. Each has one white hind foot, and both a star in the forehead. The owner is requested to pay charges and take will be closed, and remain so until the new Gates are completed. Bast Readfield, July 30, 1864.

Litchfield Cerner, July 30, 1864.

WOOL! WOOL!

WOOL!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for Wool and Wool in a letter to A. B. at the Farmer Office, Augusta, describing will be closed, and remain so until the new Gates are completed. Bkins delivered at the Branch Mills, by

R. K. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

Augusta, July 23, 1864.

Augusta, July 23, 1864.

Litchfield Cerner, July 30, 1864.

WOOL!

WOOL!

WOOL!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for Wool and Wool in a letter to A. B. at the Farmer Office, Augusta, describing believed at the Branch Mills, by

A. B. LONGFELLOW.

July 23, 1864.

Augusta, July 23, 1864.

Litchfield Cerner, July 30, 1864.

NOTICE.

Any person destring to sell may find a purchaser by addressing a letter to A. B. at the Farmer Office, Augusta, describing believed at the Branch Mills, by

A. B. LONGFELLOW.

July 23, 1864.

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for them!

AND WILL PAY \$1000

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pitof the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurrled and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowess of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Cheat, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burnling in the Flesh, Constant Langinings of Evit, and great

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

IS THE BEST TONIU

READ WHO SAYS SO:

the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofiand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indepted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from greet and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had almost despared of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church. Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debitity of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: — Dear Sir: — Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar results on others.

Yours, truly, WARBEN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phil. Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent prep aration, Hoofiland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Sitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; by health has been materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours,

T. WINTER,

Roxborough, Pa.

town, Berks County, rs.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, sud have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Sise (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1.00 per Bottle—half dos. \$5.00 Bmall Size—75 cents per Bottle—half dos. \$4.00

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

DYSPEPSIA.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and nom-less likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years.

PRICE, Per Bettle, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us, and when six bottles or more are ordered we will pay all expenses and have it securely packed from observation.

Be sure and get that prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 6m11 GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor.

We cannot expect to win without that; and in this great crises our prayers ought to go up with estate of Samuel W. Shaw, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate;—that said deceased dies seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Winthrop, and described as follows, viz: One undivided half of the homestead farm occupied by the deceased at the time of his death. That a partial said of real estate would injure the remainder thereof: that an advantageous offer has been made to him of said real estate, by Otis Williams, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the laterest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

FRANCIS FULLER.

if her citizens did not put an end to slavery, and he saw no signs of any intention to do so cast of the mountains at least. He had seen whole groups of estates populous in his time, lapse into waste. He had seen agriculture exchanged for human stock-breeding, and keenly felt the degradation. The forest was run over the fine old estates, and wild creatures which have not been seen for a generation were reappearing; numbers and wealth were declining, and education and manners were declining. It would not have surprised him to be told that on that soil would the main battle be fought, when the critical day should come which he foresaw.

Of Madison she says:

ATRST: J. Bearos, Register.

32\*

The Putitude of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that he personal estate of said deceased into sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; that said deceased die seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate about one mile north of North Yassaborough Village. That a partial said of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that he interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

be strove to believe that millions of negroes could be carried to Africa, and so got rid of.

H. K. BAKES

H. K. BAKES

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

A Trues: J. Burton, Register.

A Trues: J. Burton, Register.

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

These Bitters have performed more Cures

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have More Respectable People to Vouch

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

may be authorized to making the same.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON.

be carried to Africa, and so got rid of.

He talked more of slavery than of all other subjects together, returning to it morning, noon, and night. He said that the clergy perverted the Bible, because it was altogether against slavery; that the colored population was increasing faster than the white, and that the state of morals was such as barely permitted society to exist.

Of the issue of the conflict, whenever it would occur, there could, he said, be no doubt. A society burdened with a slave system could make no permanent resistance to the unencumbered entering the state of the following described real estate, viz :—All the fut rest of said ward in the homestead farm of said Samuel Mitchell, decorated the following described real estate, viz :—All the fut rest of said ward in the homestead farm of said Samuel Mitchell, decorated for the same, by Rafus Hutchins, of Bowdoinham, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of said to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said quardian therefore preys for license to set land convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

ENNAFIE J. BURTON, Register.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

The Usual Sud mitchell, in said County, deceased, the full with the county of Keanuchec.

Take Usual Sud mitchell, interest of the full with the full with the full with the county of the full main of Alice A. Mitchell, interest of said ward in the homestead farm of said ward in the homestea

no permanent resistance to the unencumbered enemy; and he was astonished at the fanaticism which blinded some southern men to so clear a certainty.

WAR'S DOINGS IN ONE FAMILY.

If I could do justice to the stories of fortitude, loyalty and loss, which sometimes reach us from these sanitary rooms! About two we'sks ago a woman arrived there with the remains of her son.

was his ashes! The mother behaved with Roman firmness. She would not say that she regretted giving up all to the war: "The country needed them, and it was only right they should go."

Drawing nearer the fire, she remarked, "I feel chilly; I sat at the end of the car last night, for the sake of bringing home Jemmy's drum: I did not like to take up so much room by the stove."

Ah, think of that little lone home in Maine, with nothing left in it so dear as Jemmy's silent drum; and think how many such desolate homes

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of HARRIET A. BUTTERFIELD, late of VASSALBORGER, the Christian, the glory of its coming is eclipsed by the glory of its departure.

The County of Kennette A. Butterfield, late of vassalhonous, in the County of Kennette, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond at the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said decease are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebtes storms of war lay the dust.

CHARLES E. COLLINS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR

WHICH PREVENTS The upper roll from ever being clogged, and relieves the entire strain from both the cloths and lower roll, and therefore saves the Clothes at least twenty per cent more than any other Wringer, and is more than five times as durable as any other

IT IS A PERFECT WRINGER

Most Excellent Washer Combined! 127 It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has dvantages which others do not possess. It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, 1862. It took the First Premium at the Great Fair of the American natitute in New York City, 1863, where the Judges were practi-al mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels.

It took the First Premium at the | NEW YORK STATE FAIR | 1862, 1862, 1862, 1863, VERMONT STATE FAIR | 1863, 1863, PENNS'LLVANIA STATE FAIR | 1863, IOWA STATE FAIR | 1863, 1663, 1663, 1863, And at County Pairs without number.

No. 1, \$12-No. 11, \$10-No. 2, \$8 50. READ THESE: Dear Sir—The Universal Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer has been used in the Cooley House six days in the week for over a year, without any repairs, and is still good. Before I tried our Wringer, I tried several other patterns without cogs, and none wore over three months and some only three weeks.

PRICES:

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by "the powers that be" to give it the most unqualified prise, and us-pronounce is an indispensable part of the machinery of house keeping.

Our servants have always been willing to use it and have always liked it.

Brooklyn, January 25, 1864.

CAN ALSO REFER TO ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Ed. American Agriculturist, N. Y. RUSSELL P. EATON, Esq., Ed. N. E. Farmer, Boston. GEO. NOYES, Esq., Proprietor Massachusetts Ploughman. H. D. FLANDERS, Esq., Ed. Evening Traveller. SOLON EOBINSON, Esq., Ag'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune, N. Y.,

All of whom are using our Machines. The bar wands are the stimony to establish the fact hat we make the best Wringers in the world.

On the receipt of the above prices from places where no Agent selling, we will send the Wringer "free of expense." What we especially want is

A GOOD CANVASSER IN EVERY TOWN. Any good man can make larger wages than any other employ-sent will afford as the demand is great and the sales rapid. To offer strong inducements, and give the exclusive right in the GEORGE H. HOOD, Agent,

N. B. My Travelling Agent is visiting every town in Maine to appoint carvassing agents wisting every town in Maine to appoint carvassing agents. Persons wishing to act as Agents can secure an interview with him by addressing a letter to JOHN A. ALLEN, Ag't for Universal Clothes Wringer, and request the Post Master to give it to him when he calls.

Also send duplicate to Boston and the party will be notified how soon Mr. Ailen will probably call on them. 6w29 DURE GRAPE WINE.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE

IC. VINEYARD, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY. PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

FOR THE COMMUNION TABLE. For Family Use, and for Medicinal Purposes. This is an article of Wine, from the Pure Port Grape Jules, fermented, without the addition of spirits or any liquors whatever. Han a full body, rich flavor, and slightly stimulating. None is disposed of until four years old.

The beneficial effect derived from its use is astonishing thousands and cannot be realized from others wine nor from the thousands of Patent Bitters now crowding the market.

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons and the Con-

numpires.

A great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and Bladder Difficulties.

A LADIES WINE, because it will not intoxicate as other wine, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a booming, soit and healthy skin and complexion.

a few well-known gentlemen and physicians who have tried the

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
Gov. Morgan, New York State.
Dr. J R. Chilton, N. Y. City.
Dr. Parker, New York city.
Dr. Darcy & Nicholl, Newark,
New Jersey.
Try it once and you will not be deceived.
BT. Be sure the signature of Alfrand Span is over the cork of each bottle.

Trade supplied by all wholesale dealers, and the State Com-ssioners at Boston and Portland.

SOLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES WATER AND DAMPNESS PROOF, AND WEAR ONE-THIRD LONGER.

(pronounced Ver-na-tel-lar.) is a preparation from Copper, having no grease, Linsted oil, or anything of the kind, and when the soles are once saturated with it water can no more get through them than through copper itself.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH! Use Vernatella on the soles of your Shoes. It makes the water proof and thereby protects your feet from dampness, it the ground is always more or less moist, either from rain or the morning and evening dew. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover street.

S. M. COLCORD & CO., Ed Hanover street.

M. S. BURR & CO., 25 Tremont street.

CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover street.

Ind Wholesale Druggists generally. Also by all the Princip Dealers in Boots and Blocs.

At Wholesale in Postlead by

LADIES, READ THIS

At Wholesale in Portland by

REMOVAL.

DR. M. C. BURGESS, Dentist,

Has removed to his new rooms in the new block, Corner Bridge and Water Streets,

manner.

Those interested please notice that he has secured a license to manufacture VULCANITE PLATE AND GUMS. 11

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON CORNER OAK AND STATE STS.

143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's-

BY HOMAN & BADGER. Office West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.

TERMS—\$3.00 per annum in advance.

Bubscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cen
additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

Tunes or Advantable.—For one square of 15 lines, \$3 for
three insertions, and four cents per line for each subsequent in
sertion; Special Notices eight ocuts per line for each insertion;
Notices inserted in reading matter, twelve cents per line. Al
transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

ET All letters on business connected with the Office, should
addressed to the Publishers, Honas & Badora, Augusta, Me.

VOL.

Our flome, Our

The present dr portunity to those of help, to dig as excellent, but in much neglected known to most be unprofitable enumeration of "thrice told tale, fixed in the mem in practice, -and

But very little Maine for a fuel, reason that a sup abandant, and m change with us, a ed consumption of roads, and in con population in our caused a rapid de increase of price. what shall be don a supply of good answer, flee to the ant in many section ing inquiry with hood where poor lars per cord, wha peat for fuel. En

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mend the plan to after an experien seven forges in his "Having a large of quick-lime, ha

as he says it does

nation," says the Psalmist; and in so great and momentous a struggle as this, we, arrayed on the side of God, defending the cause of justice, of right, of liberty and of pure religion, must study or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrhœa Whites, Scirrhus or Ulcerated State of the Uteras, Sterility, &c.

those that might be used up. This is the way in this senile silliness with respect and tenderness. She assured her tather that all she could do with (Va.,) and while traversing those immense woods. out sinning, to make him happy, she was ready rivers and lagoons, I began to comprehend the to do even at the cost of enjoyment and health and life. These assurances she gave in a very affectionate way, and with evident sincereity. But which few persons in Europe can account for on selfish people can no more discern true generosity than a blind man can distinguish colors.

Quite untouched by her kind words, the old has occurred more than once, that the conquered gan to bluster and storm, threatening and com-manding with a most military air. But when, in This is easily explained, and will be easily comsuddenly discovered that in the gentle, womanly nature, whose kindness he had always attributed to effeminate weakness, a will far stronger than his own held sway. He was morally weak, and she was morally strong; and, tacitly confessing his inability to cope with her, he subsided into sullenness, and tried to pretend he was reading the paper. Twice he attempted to renew the attack, first commanding then retreating; but Agnes was invincible; and at last, seeing no force find themselves close to each other. The wings davance while the center finds itself compelled to retreat, without the General-in-Chief being unable to send forward the troops of the body in reserve to reinforce it, because he cannot see its movements, and for the same reason he cannot know what is going on unless he has the good fortune to divine it. When least expected the opposing force find themselves close to each other.

marks on the crops. Somehow, when, they got to the important question, his grandeur came away flake by flake. There was so much gentle self-respect about Agnes, that involuntarily he respected her. While her dignity worked thus upon him, her meek and pleading ways softened him a little: for though a haughty and a designing man, he was not hard-hearted. Seeing that she was inflexible, he stopped short in his persuasions, and coldly took his leave, but afterwards informed his brother that he never really meant to stop the pension. That, he said, would be continued as usual, though he feared he never again could feel towards his niece as he once had felt.

When Agnes heard this she burst into tears, when Agnes heard this she burst into tears, to the utter amazement of old Mr. Langley, who, from what he considered her past folly, and from this preposterous sorrow over an increase of fortune, sagaciously inferred that he was the father

for his sake. But it was hard to bear such stings and arrows day after day, and it was still harder because, looking into the future, the lovers saw not, perhaps, go to my brother, who has a larger of the same of the control of the same of no prospect of brighter times; yet brighter times room?"

discovered the nature of his intentions.

Having obtained this information, Charles came back to England, determined to regain by cunning what he had lost by folly. His father, anxious to provide for a son who never could provide for himself, heartily co-operated in the scheme; hence arose his sudden kindness, and the unaccountable proposal of marriage.

An Irishman, fishing in the rain, was observed carefully keeping his line under the arch of the bridge.

Upon being asked the reason, he replied as follows:

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

"Sure, an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen!"

your disinclination—only hinted, I assure you—and it vexed him so much that he declared he would withdraw our little pension unless you showed more gratitude. Indeed, I do not wonder at his feeling hurt, for certainly we owe him a great deal. Now, Agnes, the responsibility lies with you. I will say nothing more. Never will I coerce a daughter's feelings."

MADRID, Febuary 12th, 1864. The military importance of the United States had been unknown in Spain and in Europe, except in Eng-I coerce a daughter's feelings.'

Boetry.

SEA-SHORE FANCIES.

O pleasant waters, rippling on the sand, Green and pellucid as the beryl-stone, With crested breakers heaving toward the land, Chanting their ceaseless breesy monotone, What snowy little feet at girlish play Have ye not kissed on Newport's beach to-day?

O waves, that feam around you lonely rock,
Boding the distant storm with hearser roar,
Has not some ship, beneath the tempest shock
Gone down, a piteous wreck, to rise no more
Lost in the mighty billows' wash and sway,
What sailed heart

Where on the lingering, loving sunshine smiles,
Your spray is fragrance on the fragrant breeze
Borne from the spice-groves of those palmy isles
Where dunky maids make merriment alway—
Have ye not laved their perfect forms to-day?

O tossing billows, come ye from afar Where over ice-fields the Aurora beams, Dimming the raviance of the Northern Star That through the lengthened night of winter gleams Upon the toppling ice-bergs, grim and gray? Have ye not lashed their frozen sides to-day?

O sea of life, whose waters heave and roll, Ye have and wrecks and joyous youthful forms, Ye bring sweet fragrance to the weary soul, And chill it with the breath of icy storms;

Our Story-Teller.

AGNES LANGLEY.

inciple, it was quite right to cast off an ol

puted his father to make the tender proposals his behalf, and arranged that, in the first in ance, these should be made to old Mr. Langley

ecordingly, the merchant visited his brother

rly one morning, disclosed his mission with im-

ense importance, and, in the plenitude of his

andeur, never asked whether his offer would

accepted or not. But he spoke of his niece

th great respect and kindness; he declared that

at her want of wealth was of no consequence

d that he and his family were highly pleased th the choice Charles had made. Old Mr

angley was in raptures, both at his brother's

urtesy and his daughter's good fortune. He

dertook to guarantee a favorable answer; and

, with profuse expressions of gratification, the

During the day the old gentleman thought the

atter over. He, too, noticed that Agnes dis-

sed her cousin; and now, dreading, that she

atter to her in such a way that his own com-

"Very seldom, indeed, papa," said Agnes, who

"Still," said he, "they sometimes do get the

as busy at some fine work.

ked Agnes.

ok her poverty, and marry her.'
'I suppose so,' replied Agnes,

g over her work as she spoke.
"And so," continued the old gentleman,

But, papa, is it right to marry for money?

"You know that your uncle was here to-day

'He came to have some conversation with me

a matter of great importance. In short—are u listening, Agnes?—his son Charles is at ched to you; in fact, wishes to marry you, and

se and plenty. I shall not go threadbare any ore. I shall dress and live as a gentleman ough

do. I shall be comfortable and happy, and through your goodness, my dear, dear daugh-

He concluded this speech, which was delivered a sort of whimper, by caressing the agitated

"I cannot say I like my cousin," said Agnes, midly, and with some hesitation. "He has no

er father; "he is so attractive!"
"Papa, he is not attractive!" returned Agnes

iltivated. He can talk about nothing except orses, and dogs, and prize-fighters. Then he nfeeling. He sneers at poor people. He has either the education, the appearance, nor the

ntial thing; and that he has beyond a doubt."

ety," continued her father, disregarding this entemptuous interruption. "When a book-worm

gues;" and, indeed, his manners are as uncouth possible."
"Well, admit that he is a little rough," said

er father; "still, that will wear off. And do you

now, my dear, polished men are often very vic-ous. Lord Chesterfield himself was not all that

e ought to have been. Perhaps these showy

anners are dangerous. I quite think them so. ut there is open, honest good feeling in Charles:

earted. I have heard him speak of poverty and istress in a way that would make any one with

roll and entertaining."
"My dear Agnes," said her father, "you have
rmed a very false estimate of your cousin; yet,

all you say were true, still would you not marry im for your own sake,—but for my sake! These

gousin Charles will never make a good husband

what I feel, and what I have felt ever since

"Stay, my dear, you are too much excited, ied the old gentleman, interrupting her hastily.

No one will coerce you; but I believe Charles

Ill be all you can desire. And, besides, I really

ppears. Now, Charles is no book-worm.

old upon my affections."

was so gentle, so lady-like, so fascinating,

e abhorred.

o worthies parted.

this offer. I hinted to your uncle to-day about

bedtime; and while slowly wheeling his easy the Northern and Southern States. Old Europe chair back into the corner, he glanced nervously at her as if his fears were stronger than his hopes. At last he came over and bade her good night, pying itself principally in increasing its companies.

Old Mr. Langley, who eagerly watched th ogress of affairs soon began to throw out nts to his daughter in his own pompous, sill ay; and one day he declared that, as a general ver when a better could be had. Again he said at in his opinion the Dissenters would soon

repulsive as her cousin? Two hours of harrassed reflection served only to make her indecision more tormenting, and at last weary and careworn, she ever; the result being that, without the State erthow the Established Church, in which case ery clergymen would be thrown on the world starve. In all this he thought himself vastly tormenting, and at last weary and careworn, she retired to rest.

While Agnes slept it seemed as though her mind had approved and selected one of the many plans which her waking thought had framed, for when she woke in the morning her course seemed clear. She decided to refuse her cousin's offer; and, in order to be prepared for an exigency, she resolved to go out as a visiting governess, so that, if her uncle carried his cruel threat into execution, the loss might be less severe. She, therefore, lost no time in sending an advertisement to the Times. Then she asked her father to allow her three or four days for consideration before an answer was given to her uncle; a request which the old gentleman granted, but not without murmuring.

She result being that, without the State having the necessity, as we have, to sustain cost-ly arsenals, foundries and workshops, the day on which the Government may require arms, ships, or material of war, it appeals to private industry, and this supplies it with everything that it may need in the greatest abundance and with surprising rapidity, because the elements of construction contained in the industry of that intilligent country borders upon the fabulous; and, as is commonly said, it is necessary to see it to believe it ("se necesita verlo para creerlo").

For my own part, I never participated in the disdain with which the most of my fellow-country men, the most of the people of Europe—and I refer to thinking men—have regarded the great republic as respects its elements of war. I knew Poor Agnes began to feel that all things were gainst her; for, inexplicable as it was, her rich lative seemed anxious for the match. Her suitshe well knew, was too callous to care wheth she was happy or unhappy. Her father would ver sympathize with her feelings; money, with m, outweighed everything else. In short, they seemed intent on forcing her to do that which When Cousin Charles perceived that Agnes disked him, he cunningly resolved that, if possible thority should do the work of affection. He

muring.

The third day brought a reply to her advertisethe burning energy, the irresistible activity of ment, which resulted in her being engaged at a salary of forty guineas a year, to teach English, I knew their geographical position—the most French, and music to three little girls, whose ages varied from seven to ten. This favorable circum-unlimited boundaries, for its immense rivers and stance finally decided her. She thought it an indication that her conduct was wise and right, and their ships-of-war and transports. In short, I dication that her conduct was wise and right, and having made these new arrangements with her employer, she came home grateful and happy.

That evening, with seriousness, and with a quiet sort of authority, also, Agnes told her father how she had decided, and what she had done. It was nothing new circles of wisdom, wealth, and brayery which naer how she had decided, and what she had done. Her manner surprised him. It was nothing new that she should be calm and gentle, but her firm and commanding mien quite puzzled him; but he soon recovered himself, and, adopting insulating tactics first, began to complain and beside the state of the legislation of the legislation of the legislation of the legislation of the legislation. The Army of the Potomac see his daughter a governess? Were all his fine for instance, carried with it five thousand large ould refuse to marry him, he resolved to put the

or was this simulation. He knew perfectly ell that he would share her good fortune, and as, therefore, especially anxious that the mar-age should be brought about; so that after tea her conduct, but mourn in vain : the dead could loose to graze as a reserve to supply the places of e same evening, he began in this fashion-"It Agnes, though she continued composed, met all which an army may be well provided. very seldom that people who get reduced in cumstances are able to rise in society again." this senile silliness with respect and tenderness. ance. For instance, when the daughter of such person is very amiable, and beautiful and ac-

mplished, those who have good sense often overan interval of this gust of temper, Agnes spoke again, she was so firm and decisive, that her father, just about to get up another tempest stopped short and gazed at her, silent and wondering. He suddenly discovered that in the gentle, womanly return where kindness he had always attributed. "Certainly not, my dear," he replied. "In-pendently of that, there must be suitability, ow, if a young girl marries an old man with oney, she commits a sin. To marry for money one is wicked. If I don't mistake there is a on is young, and amiable, and (ahem!) good oking, why, then, money is a great advantage." Agnes was silent.

Agnes was invincible; and at last, seeing no hope of success, he gave the matter up.

When the merchant was informed of her decision, he held his breath a moment, while wrath and wonder battled in his heart. But, instead of meeting her ingratitude, as he called it, with a product, and treating her refusal as a thing the first terms of the forces that have borne the brunt of the forces that have borne the brunt of the first terms of the forces that have borne the brunt of the first terms of the forces that have borne the brunt of the first terms of the first meeting her ingratitude, as he called it, with proud neglect, and treating her refusal as a thing that could not possibly injure any one except her silly self, the great man actually condescended to talk the matter over with her in person, hoping to change her resolution. He donned his stateliest mien, was grandly polite, and infinitely distant, and opened the interview with critical remarks on the crops. Somehow, when, they got to the important question, his grandeur came away region of four years a million and a half of men y brother thinks so highly of your virtue and odness, that he quite overlooks our poverty. then to prevent her saying anything until he had alte finished, resumed hastily, "You ought to be try thankful to Providence, my dear. Here you re, raised to an independent position, far above ant and care, and you have the happiness of

For nine months after, Agnes had to endure the constant reproaches of her father. He fre-quently reminded her that by her obstinacy and selfishness his old age had been made dark and miserable. Perhaps amidst these petty trials it was some consolation to know that the affection which she prized above all things would encircle her more closely and more fondly than ever, now that her lover knew how much she had suffered and said to him: "Father, I have had a son

were actually near.

One morning, quite unexpectedly, the intelligence came that Mr. Langley's brother, the Australian merchant, had died, after a lingering illness, and had bequeathed to Agnes twenty-five thousand pounds. They never expected any assistance from him because he had been the first love of Agnes' mother; and that lady, having cast him off that she might accept his brother, who was richer and better-looking, he had left the country in disgust. He made a large fortune in Australia, but never married, nor did he ever pardon his treacherous brother. He had intended to leave the greater part of his wealth to his nephew Charles; but, during a short residence with him, Charles, who was wild and reckless, contrived to give him mortal offence. He then contrived to give him mortal offence. He then she was always so fearful when her father went changed his mind, and resolved to enrich the to church, or anywhere else, and was obliged to

countable proposal of marriage.

Agnes and her lover (the Rev. Horace Nelson) to his grandfather:

"Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth,
that there was no better chamber for you than
such a one as father digs." These words broke were speedily united, and their after-life was nonthe less happy for the previous distress and darkness through which they had passed. the old man's heart, so he sank back in his chair

er An exchange says that very soon people of moderate means will be able to tell on which side their bread is buttered.

"Arrah," says Pat, "and surely so I would if he had only run at me with his tail first."

Miscellaneous.

great deal. Now, Agnes, the responsibility lies with you. I will say nothing more. Never will I coerce a daughter's feelings."

He rose up and lit his candle, for it was now bedtime; and while slowly wheeling his easy the Northern and Southern States. and then lingered for a moment.
"My pet will consult her own welfare and her ing any care whatever of its military affairs. Befather's happiness," he said. "She never will suffer me to be in poverty when it is in her power sand men, indeed, to defend the frontiers—was to make me rich and comfortable. She would not to be seen in the parks and public streets of to make me rich and comfortable. She would suffer herself first, if that were necessary; but thank Heaven, it is not necessary. She will act rightly, and wisely, and kindly. Twenty-one long years have I toiled and denied myself, to make her happy, and now my reward is coming. I know it is coming, for Agnes would never bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. The old hypocrite kissed her again and ambled away, evidently well pleased with the tact he had The old hypocrite kissed her again and ambled away, evidently we'l pleased with the tact he had displayed. Early in the day he had ransacked the biography of Jacob to ascertain the correct reading of the words with which he wound up his address; and now, having perceived that it was a home-thrust, he plumed himself upon his cleverness, and so, admiring his own skill, and expecting that it would be rewarded with success, the amiable parent retired to rest.

Long after her father had retired. Agnes sat up busied with anxious thought. Her dilemma was difficult and painful. Affection for her father urged her to a marriage from which her own selflove and every fine feeling of her nature recoiled. Could she refuse, when her refusal would not only Could she refuse, when her refusal would not only in that country, as a consequence of its political bar out her father from the society he longed to and administrative organization, every citizen enter, but would also plunge him into extreme employs his time, his intelligence, and his wealth poverty? Could she consent, when by doing so, she would unite herself for life to one so coarse and tect liberty church ornaments are manufactured,

What was to become of him? Was he to of the United States. The Army of the Potomac, hopes to be blighted? Had he nurtured and wagons, each drawn by four vigorous horses of watched over his child only to find her basely dis-obedient at last? But, now that he thought of it, Dumond. It had besides a thousand pack mules obedient at last? But, now that he should soon be away it did not matter much. He would soon be away from trouble and trial. Then she would mourn wagons, and, in addition, two thousand were let

INGRATITUDE TO PARENTS.

changed his mind, and resolved to enrich the daughter of his faithless love; perhaps because he was suffering from a slow but incurable disease, and felt that if he hoped for forgiveness, he should forgive. He sent his nephew home, but not before that promising young gentleman had discovered the nature of his intentions.

Having obtained this information Charles can be descend the steep stairs, and at her sister Elizabetch's there was no stairs to descend, as she lived on the ground floor.

For the sake of peace the old man assented, and went to his other daughter. But after some time she was tired of him, and told him, by a

and died .- Martin Luther. An Irish sergeant, being on a march at the could not as well have struck him with the butt

Just previous to Grant's late movement in Vir-Just previous to Grant's late movement in Virginia, the following editorial, so permeated with true Christian spirit, appeared in the N. Y. Evening Post:

No thoughtful man but feels at this moment that the nation stands upon the threshold of what will probably prove the most important series of Medicine, respect. events in its history. Our armies are once more marshalled for a combined attack upon the enemy, and this time with the certainty that operations of a decisive kind will be attempted. In war nothing is certain; we may be victorious, likely shall be; and yet it is not to be forgotten that the best laid plans of the most constant and i regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

Dr. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Werester Medical College, and President of the Eelectic Medical College, an will probably prove the most important series of the best laid plans of the most competent general are liable to miscarriage. But whatever may be the result, the great trial by battle, the greatest It becomes us, as an earnest and Christian people, waging war for a high principle and a just cause, to be sobered by the proximity of this grand ordeal. Our national anthem declares

"Our cause it is just, And is an earnest and Christian people, waging war for a high principle and a just cause, to be sobered by the proximity of this grand ordeal. Our national anthem declares

"Our cause it is just, And is an earnest and Christian people, waging war for a high principle and a just cause, to be sobered by the proximity of this valuable ordinal. I owe much of my success in midwifery to the use of this medicine."

MOTHERS

mour cause it is just,
And in God is our trust;"

It is fitting that we should at this time look to Him who is the disposer of battles, to inspire us with the fortitude and energy that are necessary to the approaching struggle. It is in this spirit that our soldiers are entering upon the momentous campaign of this summer. Our troops in the field have not escaped the customary vices of the camp, but no one can pass a little time with the Army of the Potomac without being impressed by the fact that a large part of the private soldiers of that army are God-fearing men; not moved to war by any feelings but those which impel the citizen of a free state to give his life for all that is dear to his children and sacred thimself and humanity.

It becomes us, as a people, to humble ourselves before Almighty God and beseech Him to look upon us with mercy; and not only this, but it is our duty to endeavor, more than ever before, to make our conduct, as citizens and as a nation, conform to His will. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," says the Psalmist; and in so great and momentous a struggle as this, we, arrayed on the

lofty a vocation. That man is not to be envied who is insensible to the thoughts which arise naturally out of this impending shock of battle. How many thousands, now rejoicing in health and strength, will, before many weeks, perhaps days are past, lie dead upon the turf; or scarred and maimed, be borne to the ghastly congregations of the hospitals! How many wives stand upon the threshold of widowhood; how many innocent children will presently be orphans! God grant that all this suffering and sorrow may not be for naught. The whole nation should fall upon their knees before Him to pray fervently for His blessing upon the precious sacrifice which

spoke with frankness of the evils of slavery, and ooked with forebodings to the future. She says KENNEBEC COUNTY .... In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the of Judge Marshall:

He was eighty-three—as bright-eyed and warmhearted as ever, while as dignified a judge as ever
filled the highest seat in the highest court of any
country. He said he saw Virginia the leading
bate for half his life; he had seen her becoming
the second, and sink to be, I think, the fifth.

More than this, there was no arresting her decline
if her citizens did not put an end to slavery, and
he saw no airgs of any intention to do so east of

Mr. Madison had a cheerful and sanguine tem-Mr. Madison had a cheerful and sanguine temper, and if there was one thing rather than another which he had learned to consider secure, it was the Constitution which he had so large a share in making. Yet he told me that he was nearly in despair, and that he had been quite so until the Colonization Society arose. Rather than admit to himself that the South would be laid waste by a servile war, or the whole country by a civil war,

these sanitary rooms! About two we'sks ago a woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son woman arrived there with the remains of her son he lived a few months longer, would have been a lived a few months in the lays than a member of the committee. In August, 1861, being then 12 years old, James Henry—enlisted as a drummer in the 17th New Hampshire regiment, where the served fourteen months in the 19th New Hampshire regiment, and again in January, 1864, enlisted for three years in the 19th New Hampshire regiment, and again in January, 1864, enlisted for three years in the 18th Maine heavy artillery. He died in March at Fort Summer hospital. The mother said this boy, who was evidently her pet, her Benjamin, had been the first of the family to enlist; shortly after, his father enlisted, served a year in the 10th Maine regiment, and died at Lynchburg. In the same month of the father's death another son enlisted, in the 19th Maine regiment, was in battle at Gettysburg, and has never been heard from. During the same year, too, the third and last son enlisted in the 11th United States regulars, was wounded at Gettysburg, discharged for permanent disability, and is now at home, imbecile from his wound. The care of the mother, an infirm grand-parent, and an imbecile brother, had fallen upon the little drummer boy. Being small of stature, besides his youth, he could not earn a man's wages, and an imbecile brother, had fallen upon the little drummer boy. Being small of stature, besides his youth, he could not earn a man's wages, and proposed re-enlisting. His mother herd forebodings, and femonstrated; but he reminded her of his former good fortune, of the bounty money, of a time when the consented. He served two months, and here was his ashes! The mother behaved with Roman A truecopy. Attest: J. Burron, Register

drum; and think how many such desolate homes there are in the land!—Springfield Republican.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

There are in the land!—Springfield Republican.

VAST WEALTH OF CRESUS.

Crossus flourished about the middle of the sixth century B. c. The prodigious wealth which he inherited had been increased by the tribute of conquered nations, by the confiscation of great cetates, and by the golden sands of Pactolus—Perhaps some idea of the extent of his wealth may be formed from the rich votive offerings which he is known to have deposited in the temples of the gold. Herodotus himself saw the ingots of solid gold, six palms long, three broad, and one deep, which to the number of one hunand one deep, which to the number of one hundred and seventeen, were laid up in the treasury at Delphi. He also saw, in various parts of Greece, the following offerings, all in gold, which had been deposited in the temples by the same opulent man: a figure of a lion whether the same or a figure of a lion whether the same or a figure of a lion whether the same for a still ment and all indebted to add estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 27, 1864.

32\* LAURA A. WILLIAMS. nau been deposited in the temples by the same opulent man: a figure of a lion, probably of the
natural size; a wine bowl of about the same
weight as the lion; a lustral vase; a statue of a
female, said to be Croesus's baking woman, four
and one-half feet high; a shield and a spear; a
tripod; some figures of cows; and a number of
pillars; a second shield in a different place from
the first and of greater size.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly
appointed executor of the last will and testament of
NATHANIEL TIBBETS, late of Belgraps.
In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
therefore, having demands against the fistate of said deceased are
said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
July 11, 1864.
32\*
JOHN S. MINOT.